Thursday, February 23, 1978
Phalguna 4, 1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 23, 1978/ Phalguna 4, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 41, Dr. Kaldate. He is absent.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I have come all the way from Karnataka to reply to this question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is an important question; may I ask it on his behalf?

MR. SPEAKER: It is an important question, but all the same I cannot permit any other Member. Next question.

Degrading Depiction of India in West German Magazines

*42. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the advertisements published in the West German magazines soliciting aid for the Third World Countries and in which India had been depicted in a degrading manner; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government recognises that the depiction of India in the advertisement can cause offence even though the intention behind the campaign is to enhance awareness in MRG of the need to increase aid to "Third World" countries. The matter was taken up by the Indian Embassy in Bonn with FRG authorities and it is understood that the advertisements are likely to be discontinued or modified substantially.

According to the latest information which I have received, the FRG Government have taken note of our feelings and have decided to discontinue these advertisements.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: As the Minister had given the latest information, I have very little to ask except to say that it is a very damaging advertisement. On page 22 of NEWSWEEK dated January 13, 1978 there is a reprint from advertisement which is in German and translated it means: Why do Indians complain about lack of food when their streets are full of cows and the photograph of a cow and almost a semi nude Indian had been advertised as a support to give aid to India. I want to ask whether this will be allowed in future by any other government. I welcome the statement that the Federal Government of Germany had decided to stop it, they should also withdraw this. May I request our External Affairs Minister to instruct our Embassies so that such things are not repeated by any other developed, rich nation and that no nation is allowed to insult the developing countries. They have insulted the entire third world. They ask; should are give aid to Africans because they are having bejewelled wives? They are saying: "Should we

give them aid, so that they can fight each other?" And then, in a very small fine print, they are saying: "Look here, we should give them aid; we should increase our foreign aid, because they are poor people," etc. My humble request to the Minister is this. While the stock of India is going very high under his leadership we should take steps to see that all these things are not repeated; they do not recur; and that no country in the world insults any country of the world.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I don't think any reply is needed. I share the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Any other supplementary?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No; after this assurance.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: While I appreciate the hon. Minister's reply giving even the latest information available to him, may I ask him this: in view of the fact that he himself said in the answer that our embassy in West Germany was asked to look into the matter and set things right, whether our embassies not only the one in West Germany but all our embassies all over the world are taking enough steps, according to him, to meet the needs of publicity for India and the developing world? One finds that the External Publicity Division requiries a lot of improvement and a lot of up-dating in matters of presenting India to the whole world. That is why I am asking, whether the Minister is taking active steps in that regard.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This hardly arises out of this question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It does have a bearing.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But External Publicity is being stream-lined; but in such cases, publicity is done by foreign countries. And they are being advised.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How do you meet it by counter-propaganda and publicity by us?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It cannot be done. Our resources are limited. But we are impressing upon foreign governments the desirability of conducting their publicity in such a manner that our sentiments are not offended; and that public opinion in those countries is properly educated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी अभी जो प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है, वह मेरी दृष्टि में संतोषजनक नहीं है । वह भी विदेशों में गये हैं । विदेशों में भारतवर्ष का जो स्वरूप है, इमैज है, वह इतना गन्दा है कि वहां की जनता समझती है कि भारतवर्ष भूखा है, नंगा है । भारतवर्ष के लोगों के बारे में बाकायदा फिल्में दिखाई जा रही हैं और प्रौपेगंडा हो रहा है । हमारे दूतावास उस प्रौपेगंडे का विरोध न करते हुए मौन बैठे हैं ।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या विदेश मंत्री ने अपने दूतावासों को इस प्रकार का निर्देश दिया है कि भारतवर्ष की सही इमैज वह उपस्थित करें और विदेशों में जो प्रौपेगंडा चल रहा है, उस दिशा में वह कुछ न कुछ अपने प्रयत्न करें ताकि सही इमैज दूसरे देशों में बने ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब विश्व में भारत की यह छबि नहीं है कि लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं । दुनिया जानती है कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त अनाज है, केवल अपने खाने के लिये ही नहीं, बल्कि हम अनाज विदेशों को दे रहे हैं, जिनको अनाज की आवश्यकता है ।

लेकिन यह सच है कि समाचार-पत्र ऐसी चीजें छापते हैं जो चटपटी होती हैं ।

विदेशों के समाचार-पत्रों के लोग ही नहीं, हमारे समाचार-पत्र भी यही कर रहे हैं। मैं जब समाचार-पत्र में काम करता था, तब मैं भी यही करता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुत्ता आदमी को काटे यह खबर नहीं, मगर आदमी कुत्ते को काटे तो यह खबर अच्छी लगती है। मगर हमने विदेशी दूतावासों को कहा है कि वह प्रचार के तंत्र को अधिक सक्षम और प्रभावी बनावें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि थोड़े दिनों में परिणाम सामने आयेंगे।

श्री हुकम देव नाराण यादव : जहां तक भारत के बारे में गलत प्रचार विदेशों में होता है, वह रोका जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर भारत की सही तस्वीर विदेशों में दिखलाई जाती है जो कि गांवों में लोगों की स्थिति है, उनकी जो हालत है आर्थिक व सामाजिक शोषण से, और विदेशी कर्जा लेकर देश के विकास के नाम पर इतने दिनों तक खर्चा किया गया और देश का विकास हो नहीं पाया।

MR. SPEAKER: You are going completely out of the question.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अगर इन बातों को विदेश वाले दिखाते हैं, और कहते हैं कि भारत का विकास नहीं हुआ है और विदेशी सहायता का सही उपयोग नहीं हुआ है, तो उस में क्या ग़लती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this.

Number of Unemployed and Payment of Unemployment Allowance

*44. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered at all employment exchanges on first January of 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 and how many of the registered were unemployed;

(b) what is Government's estimate of all unemployed persons who have not registered at employment exchanges and what are the reasons for their not registering at employment exchanges; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred if all those registered at employment exchanges were paid a minimum subsistence monthly unemployment allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The number of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, of 1974, 1975 1976 and 1977 was of the order of 84.33, 93.26, 97.84 and 109.24 lakhs respectively. The number of unemployed persons amongst the registered is not available.

(b) As per the 27th round of the National Sample Survey conducting during 1972-73, the percentage of unemployed persons who have not registered at the Employment Exchanges was about 65 (provisional). Registration being voluntary all the unemployed persons need not register with the employment exchanges.

(c) Payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed is not considered practical in the present state of the economy. Hence, the estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred it all those registered at Employment Exchanges are paid a minimum subsistence monthly unemployment allowance would be hypothetical.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दिसम्बर, 1977 में 109 लाख लोगों के नाम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में दर्ज थे, और यह भी कि 65 परसेंट लोग अपने नाम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों

में दर्ज नहीं कराते हैं । इस के मुताबिक इस समय देश भर में तीन, चार करोड़ के करीब लोग बेकार हैं । जनता पार्टी ने यह वादा किया है कि दस साल में इस देश में बेकारी दूर कर दी जायेगी । चार करोड़ के करीब लोग इस समय बेकार हैं, और हर साल पचास लाख नये लोग बेकारों की श्रेणी में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विस्फोटक स्थिति, एक्सप्लासिव सिचुएशन, से निपटने के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठा रही है और इस बारे में उस के क्या प्लान्ज हैं ।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : : सरकार अनएम्पलायमेंट की स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझती है, और इस लिए उस ने एक समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम तय करने का निश्चय किया है कि अगले नौ, दस वर्षों में इस समस्या का समाधान ढूंढा जाये । इस हेतु कई तरफ़ से इस समस्या पर प्रहार किया जायेगा । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हम कृषि पर ज्यादा ज़ोर देना चाहते हैं और उस के लिए एलोकेशन्ज़ बढ़ा रहे हैं । कृषि, सिंचाई, ग्रामीण सड़कों, कृषि से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों, लघु उद्योगों और गृह उद्योगों आदि योजनाओं से यह सम्भव है कि इस समस्या का समाधान निकल पाये ।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : सरकार के मुताबिक हर वर्ष पचास लाख नये लोग बेकार होते हैं, और पुराने बेकार भी हैं । इस के लिये साल में एक करोड़ एडीशनल जाब्ज क्रीएट करने की जरूरत है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर दस साल में बेकारी को दूर करना है, तो एक साल में एक करोड़ जाब्ज पैदा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सरकार इस समय कोई अनएम्पलायमेंट डील नहीं दे सकती है । वह कोई बेकारी भत्ता नहीं दे सकती है, लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने यह वादा किया है कि वह दस सालों में इनकम की रेशो 1 और 10 तक ले जायेगी । इस वक्त बेकारों की इनकम ज़ीरो पर है । तो फिर इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ? हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में राइट टू वर्क की बात कही है, और अपने मैनिफ़ैस्टो में भी उस का वादा किया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, सरकार जो छठी योजना का प्रारूप तैयार कर रही है, उस में सरकार की कोई ऐसी मंशा नहीं है कि कोई एड हाक निर्णय लिया जाये—जैसा कि किसी ज़माने में हाफ ए मिलियन जाब्ज का नारा दिया गया था; हम नारेबाज़ी में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं—कि एक साल में हम इतने लोगों को नौकरियों में भर्ती कर रहे हैं । सरकार की योजना ज्यादा से ज्यादा जाब अपार्च्युनिटीज़ और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेल्फ एम्पलायमेंट अपार्च्युनिटीज़ क्रियेट करने की है और इस तरह से भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए 8 सेक्टर तय किए गए हैं—

Textiles, sugar, rice and oil-milling, wood products building material and metal fabrication.

इस तरह भिन्न भिन्न दृष्टिकोण से और भिन्न भिन्न तरह से प्रहार कर के हम इस समस्या का समाधान कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI. K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the total number of persons unemployed from the educated category and uneducated category and what steps are taken to provide employment for these two catgories.

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: Up to June, 1977, the total number of educated unemployed on the live registers is 53, 90, 592.

MR. SPEAKER: And what steps are you proposing to take?

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: As I have already said, when we create more job opportunities in small-scale and cottage industries and tiny industries, that will solve the problem. As I said in the begining we do not believe in any ad hoc slogans like Half-a-million jobs etc.

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं और यह मेरा निश्चित प्रश्न है कि जनता पार्टी को शासन में आए एक साल के लगभग हो रहा है, इस बीच कितने लोग सेवा से निवृत्त हुए, उन की जगह कितनी भर्ती की गई और उन में कितने नये लोग लिए गए ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: From the replies given it appears that since the Janata look over, about 20 lakhs of educated unemployed has grown. Will the Government think of giving some guarantee to the right to work?

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA: As far as the question of giving guarantee to the right to work is concerned, we believe that the first phase is to create a realistic situation where even if we give the right to guarantee the job, that can be fulfilled. There is no sense in giving a guarantee without providing opportunities for fulfilling the guarantee.

श्री छबिराम अगॅल : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के नाम तो रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीबद्ध हैं लेकिन ऐसे लाखों करोड़ों लोग जो अशिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उन के नाम वहां पंजीकृत नहीं किए जाते हैं, क्या सरकार अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए कोई योजना बनाएगी और जैसा कि चुनाव के घोषणा-पत्र में कहा गया था कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को अगर रोजगार नहीं देंगे तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता देंगे, तो अभी तक क्या कुछ लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया है या देने की योजना है ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज में पंजीकरण बिल्कुल ऐच्छिक है । जो लोग पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं उनको भी वहां पर पंजीकरण कराने का अधिकार हैं । यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसे लोगों की मदद करके उनका पंजीकरण वहां पर करा दें तो उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, उसका मैं पहले ही जबाब दे चका हूं ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है, हर वर्ष विश्वविद्यालयों से निकलने वाले बेरोजगार युवको की संख्या 50 लाख होती है । हर वर्ष इतनी संख्या बेरोजगारों की संख्या में जुड़ती जाती है । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जनता सरकार ने दस साल में बेरोजगारी दूर करने का नारा दिया है जिसमें एक वर्ष बीत गया है और रोजगार देने के लिए जो आयु सीमा लगा रखी है उसमें जिन को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा और वे उस आयु सीमा को पार कर जायेंगे तो क्या उनके लिए सरकार आयु सीमा को बढ़ाने के लिए विचार कर रही है ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : देश में जो बेरोजगार हैं उन सभी को सरकारी नौकरियों में जगह देना कहां तक सम्भव होगा यह माननीय सदस्य स्वयं समझ सकते हैं और आयु सीमा केवल सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए है परन्तु अनेक ऐसे प्राइवेट सेक्टर हैं और ऐसी जाब्स हैं जिनके लिए आयु सीमा नहीं है ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अभी तक एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज के जो दफ्तर हैं वह शहरों में हैं और गांवों के लोग उनमें अपना

नाम दर्ज नहीं करा पाते हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी लाइव रजिस्टर पर जो अनएम्पलायड लोग हैं उनमें कितने निरक्षर दर्ज हैं और कितने साक्षर दर्ज हैं ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा यह बात सही है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजेज नहीं हैं लेकिन जिला केन्द्रों में एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं और जिला केन्द्रों के लिए यातायात की सुविधायें हैं देहात के लोग शहरों में आते हैं और अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाते हैं । अभी जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उसके अनुसार मैट्रीकुलेट और उससे ऊपर की योग्यता के लोगों की संख्या 53 लाख 90 हजार है लेकिन बाकी कितने भी हैं वे नान-मैट्रिक या उससे भी नीचे के हैं जिनमें ऐसे लोग भी हो सकते हैं जोकि साक्षर न हों ।

National Tripartite Conference on Agricultural Labour

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*46. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national tripartite conference on agricultural labour was convened by him from 24th January, 1978;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed therein and with what results; and

(c) what was the criteria of inviting representatives to this conference?

श्रम और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय): (क) जी हां ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक सम्बन्धी विशेष सम्मेलन 25 जनवरी 1978 को हुआ था ।

(ख) और (ग) . विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया हैं ।

विवरण

(ख) और (ग) : निर्धन ग्रामीणों का संगठन—ग्रामीण श्रमिक संगठनों के समुचित विकास के लिए सुझाव और (ii) खेतिहर श्रमिकों के रोजगार और कल्याण की सुरक्षा के लिए एक व्यापक विधान की आवश्यकता ।

2. सम्मेलन ने ग्रामीण श्रमिक संगठनों के विकास और ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के कार्य तथा जीवन की दशाओं से सम्बन्धित मामलों के बारे में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति का गठन करने का निर्णय किया है । यह निर्णय किया गया था कि ग्रामीण श्रमिक की परिभाषा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन अभिसमय-141 में दी गई परिभाषा के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए । सम्मेलन में खेतिहर श्रमिकों के बारें में केन्द्रीय विधान बनाने के पक्ष में मतैक्य था । सम्मेलन में इस बात पर भी मतैक्य था कि सेवा की सुरक्षा; कार्य घण्टों का विनियमन; मजदूरी दरों का निर्धारण/संशोधन; समाज सुरक्षा उपायों और विवादों के निपटान के लिए मशीनरी के बारे में सम्मेलन में व्यक्त किए गए विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रम मंत्रालय आगे कार्यवाही करे ।

व्यापक परामर्श करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे संस्थानों/संगठनों को आमंत्रित किया गया था जो यह समझा जाता है इस क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे हैं । निम्नलिखित को आमंत्रित किया गया था:—(1) राज्य सरकारें- (2) सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय जैसे कृषि मंत्रालय ग्राम विकास विभाग, (3) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिक संगठन (केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों सहित), (4) ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की समस्याओं में रुचि रखने वाले स्वैच्छिक संगठन/संस्थान व्यक्ति, (5) कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा सुझाए

गए किसान संघ और (6) केन्द्रीय नियोजक संगठन (प्रेक्षक के रूप में) ।

SHRI. S. G. MURUGAIYAN: May I know whether the Government have sought the opinion of various State Governments on framing a Central legislation on the pattern of the Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act and, if so, what are the opinions of the State Governments and what is the decision of the Union Government in the light of the various opinions expressed by the States?

श्री लारंग साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय 6 और 7 मई 1977 को एक त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन में यह बात सामने आई थी कि ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिये एक ऐसी योजना एक ऐसा कानून बनाया जाय जिस से कि उनके हितों की रक्षा हो सके और उन को ठीक से मजदूरी मिल सके । इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केवल इन्हीं मुद्दों पर विचार करने के लिये एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जाय, इस प्रकार का सुझाव आया था । इसी लिये हमने 25 जनवरी 1978 को यह सम्मेलन बुलाया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: The second question.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, on a point of order. We have not under stood the answer, because it is in Hindi. When a question is framed in English, the answer should also be in English. .... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: When a question is in English, the answer can be in Hindi also.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, may I point out.... (*Interruptions*). Do not threaten me. I will not sit down.... (*Interruptions*). I will not sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, you should hear us.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They are threatening me. This is the second time. Who are you to threaten me? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: This is happening every day.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You have to hear me. (*Interruptions*) Every Minister has a right to answer Ministers? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: No, Sir.

SHRI K. GOPAL When Shri Vajpayee replies in English, when Shri Advani replies in English, why not other Ministers? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Thirty years have passed and still none of us can put our questions in our mother tongue. It is a shame. Many members do not know either English or Hindi. They are suffering, because they cannot express.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: Are we net representatives of the people? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

* * * ..

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. Will you kindly hear me? There are Ministers who are not able to answer in Hindi.... (*Interruptions*). I am on my legs. There are Ministers who may not be able to answers in English. Therefore, if the Minister is fluent in both the languages, naturally he would like to answer the question that is put in English, in English and, if it is in Hindi, in Hindi.

But overnight nobody can learn Hindi or English.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I want to put my question in my mother tongue. Can I put it.... (*Interruptions*).

***Not recorded.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the question Hour is concerned, only two languages are permitted.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is not possible for interpreters.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The practice of this House has been that if a question is put in English, it will be answered in English; if it is put in Hindi, it can be answered in Hindi.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to speak in my own language, in Tamil. I do not like to speak in English. I hate to speak in English, but I have to do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

SHRI K. GOPAL: * *

MR. SPEAKER: Already the Speaker in this House has ruled that so far as the Question Hour is concerned, it is not practicable, it is not possible to interpret in 18 languages. During the debates we have provided you interpretation insome languages. So far as the Question Hour is concerned, it is a practical impossibility. Suppose one Member puts a supplementary in English, another in Tamil and a third in Oriya, interpretation is not possible at all. One has to look at practicability. That is why the speaker earlier has laid down that so far as the Question Hour is concerned, question will be either in English or Hindi. So far as the debate is concerned, we have provided interpretation in some languages.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The problem is that when I frame a question in English it must be answered in English.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: A dangerous trend is taking place. Your translation is awkward, I could not follow it.

MR. SPEAKER: We have always said that when a Minister is proficient.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You are taking sides.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you can make accusations, I do not mind. I know the temprament of same Members.

When a Minister is proficient in both language, he must answer English questions in English and Hindi questions in Hindi. There are Ministers who are not proficient in both. There are a number of Minister who do not know Hindi. The Finance Minister never answers anything in Hindi. Therefore, we cannot compel them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point is, many of the Members in the opposition come from States where Hindi is not the mother tongue. We have different languages—Telgu, Malayalam, Kannada and Tamil. It should be the duty of the Government and the ruling party to show accommodation to the people who come from those areas. We are prepared to accommodate the Ministers, but when they make it a point that they will speak only in English, trouble starts. So, please advise them to take note of the feelings of the people. Hindi should not be imposed. It will be dangerous. Please accommodate every body.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): May I make a submission? I am not speaking as a Minister of External Affairs but as an ordinary member of this House. I have been here for the last 20 years. Because

**Not recorded.

of language difficulty, we have made arrangements for simultaneous translation. But the practice has been that if a question is put in English normally the reply should be given in English but if there are Ministers who do not know English then they should be accommodated. And if my friends on the opposite side want the language arrangement reviewed in regard to the Question Hour, the proper course would be to meet the Speaker and have a threadbare discussion. But to raise this language issue everyday is not going to help. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister was answering I know he was not proficient in English, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This is not going to help. It is a life and death question for us. For 30 years you did not provide me the facility to put questions in my own language.... ..

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating the same thing?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I make a submission very briefly? I do not know why the passions should run so high on this matter about which I see no disagreement at all. All of us in this House respect both the languages as languages accepted by the Constitution and by Parliament. Therefore, the practice has been as you very rightly pointed out, that when an English answer is given, the translation in Hindi is there and *vice-versa*. Now, it is only possible for such of the Members or of the Ministers who are reasonably proficient in both the language to use both the languages. If a Member/Minister does not know English language, I would request my fellow patriots and compatariots and fellow countrymen of India and they are as much part of my soil as there's, let them not create misunderstanding. Let them not make a minister himself come and admit that he does not know English. The very fact that he speaks in Hindi means that he does not know *English*. (*Interruptions*).

There have been examples like Mr. Vajpayee who knows Hindi and English both. Therefore, he replies the question in English when a question is asked in English. But there are Ministers who cannot. If it satisfies our friends that the Ministers must preface by saying that they do not know English, let them say so. But let there be no heat generated unnecessarily on this question. (*Interruptions*).

I am with you on this point. Do not get angry with me.

MR. SPEAKER: I know, to some extent, which Minister can properly answer in Hindi or English. Whenever I allow a question to be answered, in a particular language, either in Hindi or in English, if I konw that the Minister is proficient in English, I wil insist on a reply in English to a question put in English. But if I konw that he is not proficient in English I will allow the reply in Hindi. There is no question of standing up every day saying. "I do not know English and, therefore, I will reply in Hindi." It is humiliating. It must be left to the Speaker. The Speaker knows, to some extent, which Minister is proficient both in English and in Hindi and which Minister is proficient in English, I will Hindi alone. Therefore, you leave it to me. About the particular Minister who was answering the question. I know, every time I speak to him in English he speaks to me in Hindi.

SHRI M N. GOVINDAN NAIR: A reply was given in Hindi which the questioner could not understand. Under such circumstances, at least a gist of the answer should be given to him by the Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: My knowledge is much less.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: He asked a question, the hon. Minister answered and the questioner could not understand what the Minister said.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. We have had enough debate. Shri Murugaiyan to put second supplementary.

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: May I know what are the effective measures that are being taken up by the Government to implement the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labourers in the States?

श्री लारंग साय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक यह ग्रामीण खेतिहर मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य भी देहात से आते हैं और मैं भी आता हूं और वहां पर सही माने में उन ग्रामीण मजदूरों की स्थिति को मैं समझता हूं हम दोनों ही अच्छी तरह समझते हैं, और कुल मिला कर 30 साल में उनके लिए शासन ने कुछ नहीं किया है ऐसा तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। किया जरुर है, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ भी उनके हितों के लिए उन तक नहीं पहुंचा है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए पिछली 6, 7 मई, 1977 को विपक्षीय सम्मेलन में यह बात तय हुई जिसमें माननीय सदस्य ने केरल के कानून के बारे में भी जिक्र किया था, जिसका आप जबाव चाहते हैं वह भी मैं बता दूंगा, उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि अभी तक इन ग्रामीण मजदूरों के बारे में कोई ठोस काम नहीं हुआ है, उन तक कोई राहत नहीं पहुंची है इसलिए इस के लिए एक विशेष सम्मेलन बुलाया जाए जिसमें केवल इन ग्रामीण मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए ही विचार किया जाए। उसमें हमने यह भी मांगा था कि आप 20 दिन के अन्दर में अपने अपने सुझाव भेजें कि किस मुद्दे पर विचार करेंगे और उस पर विचार करने के लिए कौन कौन व्यक्तियों को उसमें बुलायें। इसके लिए हमने उनसे सुझाव भी मांगा था। उनके सुझाव भी आने हैं। किस मुद्दे पर विचार करेंगे यह भी सुझाव आया। और जब हमने 25 जनवरी को सम्मेलन बुलाया उसमें केरल कानून के बारे में भी चर्चा आई। उसमें से कुछ राज्य कहते थे कि ठीक है केरल के कानून से हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। कुछ लोग कहते थे कि कुछ संशोधन कर के इसको लाया जाय, कुछ लोग इसके पक्ष में नहीं थे। इस प्रकार के भिन्न भिन्न विचार उसमें आए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In view of the fact that there are about 5 crores of agricultural workers all over the country and also, in view of the fact that the agricultural workers are not guaranteed with minimum wages certain minimum living conditions and guarantee of employment, and also in view of the fact that they constitute the lowest rung of society of which SC & ST constitute the bulk of it. May I know from the Government whether they propose to have a central legislation for ensuring regulation of power and right of work, security of service fixation and revision of wages, social security measures and machinery to settle disputes which are coming up? If so, how soon will they make a legislation of that nature?

श्री लारंग साय : माननीय बसु साहब ने जिन बातों को पूछा है, वास्तव में 26 जनवरी को यह भी निर्णय आया कि हम एक स्टैंडिग कमेटी बनाएं और उसकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हम कानून बनायें। उन्होंने जो मुद्दे बतायें हैं कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी मिले, तो उनको यह निश्चित रहे कि उनको वह मिलेगा ही। इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, हमको जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी रिपोर्ट देगी उसके आधार पर हम राज्यों के सहयोग से कानून बनायेंगे। हम यह भी देखेगें कि उनको ठीक से समय पर मजदूरी मिले। इन सारे मुद्दों पर यह विचार करेगी। वैसे हमारा प्रयास है कि हम स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को जल्द से जल्द बना दें।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is will you bring forward the central legislation?

श्री लारंग साय : स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेंगे कि हम कानून बनायें या नहीं।

श्री राम कंवरा बेरवा : ग्रामीण खेतिहर मजदूरों के मामले में इस सरकार और भूतपूर्व सरकार से भी अनेकों मेम्बरों ने प्रश्न पूछे हैं और सरकार समय-समय पर आश्वासन देती आ रही है। यह मामला जनता सरकार के मैनिफैस्टी के अन्तर्गत आता है, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कब तक इसको अंतिम रूप दे सकेंगे, क्या इसका कोई समय बतायेंगे ?

श्री लारंग साय : जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा कि अभी तक ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए कोई खास काम नहीं हुआ है और हमने शुरूआत कर दी है, कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं, उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी। हम इस ओर चल पड़े हैं। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम इस पर तेजी के साथ जा सकेंगे।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the steps taken by the Government in calling a conference for the first time and constituting a standing committee. But I would just like to remind him about the minimum wages as they exist by various enactments of the States. There is a disparity. For example, Kerala is a State which gives the highest of the minimum wages. Next comes Bengal. Will the Government try to bring this wage level to a common wage level so that we can have an all India pattern regarding minimum wages?

श्री लारंग साय : यह राज्यों का सवाल है। हर राज्य को यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने राज्य में इन मजदूरों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी तय करे और उसके कार्यान्वियन के लिये कोशिश करे। आपने जैसा बताया कि केरल और बंगाल में ज्यादा है, निश्चित रूप से वहां ज्यादा है।

आपका यह भी सुझाव आया है कि जिन राज्यों में कम मिनिमम वेज है, उसको भी बढ़ाने का क्या प्रयास रहेगा ? इस बारे में जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री राम देनी राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मुझे कभी भी मौका नहीं दिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: There are 540 Members. I am trying to give everybody a chance to speak. Some Members have spoken. Every Member should have an opportunity to speak.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि खेती में काम करने वाले ग्रामीण मजदूरों को आज भी वह वेतन नहीं मिल पाता है, जो राज्य सरकारों ने निर्धारित किया हैं ? क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशेष सुझाव या हिदायत देने जा रही है, जिसके आधार पर यह एनशोर किया जा सके कि राज्य सरकारों ने जो भी वेजिज निर्धारित किए हैं, वे ग्रामीण मजदूरों को प्राप्त हो सकें ?

श्री लारंग साय : हम समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को यह बताते रहते हैं कि उन्होंने जो मिनिमम वेजिज फिक्स की हैं, वे उन्हें ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमेंट करें। इस के लिए हम प्रयास करते रहते हैं और मैं उनसे इस बारे में आग्रह करते रहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. Shri Sivaji Patnaik.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Question Number 47.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): There was a storm raised here on

English and Hindi. Here is a Question, Sir, given notice of by a person from Orissa. I am also from Orissa. Now, can I....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do that. You must answer in English.

AN HON. MEMBER: No Oriya please.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The hon. Minister was referring to the Question having been given notice of by a person from Orissa. But, Sir, the Minister is answering here not only to the person from Orissa; he is answering for the whole House.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I submit to your wishes, Mr. Speaker.

Reports of Study Group Set Up By Steel Industry

*47. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the reports of the six study groups constituted by the Ministry on various aspects of the working of the steel industry;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government to the reports; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take implement the reports and the manner in which the workers' representatives will be associated in implementing the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The reports of the Study Groups are under examination in Steel Authority of India Limited/Government These reports were formally adopted at a plenary session of the members of the Groups on 30th November, 1977. In this session, it was decided that Minister would consult a small group of leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations to enable Government to take appropriate decisions on the recommendations. Further action on this is being taken.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: These reports have been formally accepted since November, 1977. May I know whether Government is proposing to have some permanent machinery where the workers' representatives will be included to implement the recommendations.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As I have already stated, it was the unanimous desire of the members at the plenary session of the members of the Groups that I should calf a meeting or a small group of leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations to take note of the recommendations of the Working Groups and to take working decisions. And this is what I am proposing to do. As I said, action has been taken. All I can say now is, further action is being taken early.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: When is that meeting being held?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is proposed to be held in the first week of next month.

SHRI. K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister has replied that he will certainly go into the reports of the Study Groups. Here I would like to quote Northcote Parkinson with regard to Study Groups and Committees—Study—Groups and Committees are just like a man going to the bathroom, followed by a report and the matter is finally dropped. Instead of adopting that attitude, will the hon. Minister tell us whether he will seriously consider these reports and implement their recommendations?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member, if I may say so—I hope he will not mind it—is barking up the wrong tree. What he has quoted was about Government Committees. Here, they are not Government Committees; they are Groups formed by the workers, the entire steel workers of the country.

The reports that were prepared after long deliberations spreading over months should be a matter of pride for this House. The Government has said that the the unanimous decisions of the Working Groups will generally be acceptable to the Government, but the manner in which it going to be implemented has to be worked out and that is why leaders of Central Trade Organisations have been called.

श्री उग्रसेन: माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो 6 वर्किंग ग्रुप ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं उन में मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित और प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: All the recommendations... .. .. ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak in Hindi: You ought to know Hindi.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Why should I know Hindi, Sir? Hindi is not my mother-tongue and English is also not my mother-tongue but I am forced to speak in both these languages!

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं उड़िया में बोलने के लिए आग्रह कर रहा हूं ।. मैं उड़िया समझता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, No.

श्री बीजू पटनायक : इन को मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 6 ग्रुप हमारे बने थे उन्होंने इस के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं— Production, productivity, workers' participation, management welfare and social objectives, marketing, pricing finance, the modalities of one union in one industry and expansion of the steel industry. These are the six items on which the Groups have worked and these Working Groups have given their recommendations. They have been approved by the plenary session and the details are to be worked out by the Committee of the Central leaders of the Union very soon, as I have said earlier.

श्री गिरधारीलाल सरसूनिया : मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । जब भी यहां पर प्रश्नों के जवाब आते हैं तो कोई ट्राइबल या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मंत्री जब हिन्दी में जवाब देता है तो उस को ह्यूमिलिएट किया जाता है और अंग्रेजीदां जो हैं वे अंग्रेजी में जवाब देते हैं तो उन के ऊपर कुछ नहीं होता क्योंकि ये आइ० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एस० के लोग होते हैं । तो क्या यही लोग मंत्री बनेंगे । इस के ऊपर एक दफा निर्णय होना चाहिए । मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि यह एक शरारत चल रही है और एक षडयंत्र चल रहा है अंग्रेजीदां लोगों का । अंग्रेजी में क्यों जवाब दिया जाता है जब प्रश्न हिन्दी में किया जाता है ? हम नहीं सुनना चाहते अंग्रेजी में उत्तर । इस का मतलब तो यह है कि साधारण जनता से जो आते हैं उन को मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहिए । यह षडयंत्र चल रहा है । इस का जवाब चाहिए हमें ।

वैद्यों तथा डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में एकरूपता

*48. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के वैद्यों और ऐलोपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति के डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में क्या अन्तर हैं; और

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने और इसके लिए सम्मान पैदा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार आयुर्वेदिक वैद्यों और ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए क्या सलाह और सहयोग दे रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण की केन्द्रीय परिषदों की जनवरी, 1978 में हुई संयुक्त बैठक के सामने इस मामले को रखा गया था और यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि एलोपैथी डाक्टरों और देसी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के चिकित्सकों के वेतनमानों के बीच जो विषमताएं हैं, उन्हें कम किया जाए और कुछ समय के बाद उन्हें समाप्त ही कर दिया जाए। इस प्रस्ताव को समुचित कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है। यह मामला पूर्णत: राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आता हैं और उन से यह उम्मीद की जाती हैं कि वे अपने पास उपलब्ध साधनों के हिसाब से आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगी ।

मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बतादूं कि जो हमारे सी० जी० एच० एस० अस्पतालों के वैध हैं उन का वेतनमान 650 से 1200 हैं और एलोपैथी के चिकित्सकों का 700 से 1300 है। एलोपैथी वाले को विद नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग एलावेंस है। इनका विदाउट नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग एलावेंस है। सीनियर फिजिशियन का आयुर्वेदिक और भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति वालों के लिए 1100 से 1600 और एलोपैथी वालों का भी 1100 से 1600 है। एलोपैथी वालों का विद नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग एलावेंस है और इन का बिना नान-प्रैक्टिसिंग एलावेंस है।

एक बात को और मैं जानकारी दे दूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने बताया है कि जो भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के डाक्टर हैं उन हैकजो उन्होंने अभी हाल में एप्वाइंटमेंट किया व ह बराबर वेतनमान पर ही किया है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैद्यों और डाक्टरों के वेतनमान में जो अन्तर है उसके कारण गांवों में वैद्यों की प्रतिष्ठा बहुत कम है। जिस प्रकार से यू जी सी के द्वारा कालेज के लेक्चरर्स के लिए 80 परसेंट की एड दी जाती है उसी प्रकार से वैद्यों के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से एड मिलनी चाहिए। हम जब भी कभी वैद्यों का सवाल उठाते हैं तो सरकार की ओर से कह दिया जाता है कि हमने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दे दी है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के पास साधन नहीं हैं इसलिए जिस प्रकार से यूजी सी कालेज के लेक्चरार्स को ग्रान्ट देती हैं उसी प्रकार से क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार वैद्यों के वेतनमान के लिए ग्रान्ट देने के लिए सोच रही है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : आयुर्वेद की अंग्रेजी राज और पिछले तीस वर्षों में उपेक्षा रही, केवल 1972 के आस पास आकर कुछ कानून बदले गए तथा कुछ रियायतें दी गई। उस समय से इस चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय और रा य सरकारें विचार करती आ रही हैं। अभी जो राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन किया गया उसमें हमने इस विचार को रखा है कि यदि सचमुच में हम भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की विकसित करना चाहते हैं तो बिना साधनों के इसका विकास नहीं किया जा सकता। इस समय योजना में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इसको लिया जाये ताकि वास्तविक रूप में इस की मदद की जा सके ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सरकार के पास साधन नहीं हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार जिस प्रकार से आयुर्वेद को प्रतिष्ठा देने की व्यवस्था करना चाहती है उसमें साधनों के अभाव में प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिलेगी तो इस दृष्टि से क्या सरकार साधन जुटाने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करेगी ? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे है उनसे बात करके विशेष साधन जुटाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे क्योंकि गांवों में लोगों की चिकित्सा

अधिकांश रूप में वैद्यों के द्वारा की जाती है। यदि आप उनको पूरी तनख्वाह और पूरे साधन नहीं देंगे तो इस बात की उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि वे ठीक प्रकार से अपना काम कर सकेंगे।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: राजस्थान में, जहां से माननीय सदस्य आते हैं वहां आयुर्वेद के डाक्टर हड़ताल पर हैं, उनकी वेतन की मांग है, मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वे उनको समझायेंगे और हम तो योजना आयोग और वित्त मंत्रालय से बात करेंगे ही।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statement by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher Re: Immigration

*41. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the statement made by the Opposition Leader in the United Kingdom, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, to end immigration in the interest of race relations;

(b) if so, whether Government have sent any communication to the Commonwealth Conference in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on Mrs. Thatcher's statement and of the Commonwealth Conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no Commonwealth Conference which is considering the problems of Immigration concerning any member country. The Indian Government did not send any communication to the Regional Commonwealth Meeting held recently at Sydney regarding the statement of Mrs. Thatcher. UK was not, in any case, represented at the Sydney Meeting.

(c) The Government of India have noted the statement made by the British Prime Minister reiterating the British Government's assurance on Immigration Laws and hope that the British Government will honour its commitments.

Measures to Encourage Postal Savings in Villages

*43. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to encourage postal savings in the villages;

(b) whether Government are aware that people of the villages are facing a great hardship to withdraw their amounts from the post offices;

(c) whether Government are considering to solve this problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAYANI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The National Savings Organisation under the Ministry of Finance looks after the publicity and promotion of small savings in rural areas, in co-operation with the P&T Department.

Branch Postmasters in rural areas are serviced publicity material, given special training and are offered incentive commission for increasing deposits in their post offices.

(b) to (d). There have been stray cases where difficulties were faced by the people in making withdrawals from the Post Office. With a view to obviate such difficulties, the P&T Department now allows attestation of signatures by a village sarpanch, any person known to the post office, Principal of a school, M.L.A./M.P. and the

District Savings Officer. Also, depositors are allowed to file their photographs in the Post Office Savings Bank to facilitate easy identification. Further, it is proposed to issue Identity Cards to depositors in rural areas free of cost.

Import of Coking Coal

*45. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coking coal is imported or proposed to be imported for supply to steel plants; and

(b) the reasons for import and consequent drain on foreign exchange when coking coal is available in India.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to import some quantity of low ash coking coal for use in our steel plants.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Reasons for import of low ash coking coal:

1. Stocks at steel plants have come down to unacceptably low levels and it is necessary to build up stocks by supplementing indigenous supplies.

2. Availability of indigenous coal during 1978-79 may fall short of the increased requirements substantially, and any unforeseen dislocation in supplies could have serious consequences resulting in damage to costly plant and equipment.

3. Imports of low ash coal would also help to arrest the trend of deterioration in quality of indigenous supplies and increasing ash content which have been causing serious technological problems at the steel plants.

4. Blending of low ash imported coal would yield significant gains in productivity and production at the steel plants.

5. The foreign exchange position is extremely good and we should take advantage of this to step up production in the steel sector where demand is picking up. Import of some coking coal would also extend the life of our limited reserves which are non-replenishable.

6. With a view to conserving the limited reserves of coking coal in the country it is desirable to gain experience in the optimum blending and use of imported low ash coking coal.

7. Due to the present recession in the world steel industry this is an opportune juncture for obtaining competitive prices for imported coal.

Educated Unemployed

*49. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any schemes to solve the problems of educated unemployed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of educated unemployed registered with the various employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 1977 and how many persons are likely to be covered during the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The available information regarding the educated job-seekers (Matriculates and

above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges refers to 30th June, 1977, which was 53.91 lakhs. During the next Financial year, the number of persons likely to be covered would depend on the employment opportunities created. As per the employment strategy for the next Five Year Plan, which is under formulation, broadly, the largest employment would lie in intensive argiculture through expanded irrigation, allied activities like dairy development, horticulture and forestry, rural works and cottage and small scale industries. New jobs will also be created by investments in infrastructure and the provision of agricultural inputs and also in the Service Sector. Substantial employment opportunities during the next Plan are to be provided to the educated unemployed also, besides others.

परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धियां

*50. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :**

श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र की उपलब्धियां वर्ष 1977–78 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य से बहुत कम रही हैं ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) परिवार कल्याण को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस समय जन्म दर क्या है और सरकार का इसे 1980 तक कितना कम करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 1977–78 के प्रथम नौ महीनों (अप्रैल–दिसम्बर) के दौरान गर्भरोधन के अनेक तरीकों से सम्बन्धित जितने अनुमानित लक्ष्य पूरे किए गए वे नीचे दिए गए हैं :

तरीका	वर्ष के अनुमानित लक्ष्य	उपलब्धियां 1977–78 (अप्रैल–दिसम्बर)
स्वेच्छा से नसबन्दी*	4,000,000	569,031
आपरेशन		
लूप निवेशन	1,000,000	184,546**
अन्य तरीके	5,000,000	2,713,875

*अप्रैल, 1977 से स्वैच्छिक 1 अगस्त, 1977 में यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया था कि स्वैच्छिक नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के कार्य में प्रत्याशित स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिये जोर नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

**इसमें नये बनाये गये 25,325 कापर टी लूप भी शामिल हैं ।

वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यन्वयन के विरुद्ध विशेषकर देश के कुछ भागों में नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम के चलाने में की गयी जोर-जबरदस्ती के बारे में लोगों की जो अनेक शिकायतें थीं उनके कारण परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को गम्भीर धक्का लगा है। पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष नसबन्दी कार्यक्रम के कार्य-निष्पादन में हुए ह्रास का कारण यह है कि इस नीति में हाल ही में जो परिवर्तन किये गए हैं उनमें इस कार्यक्रम को स्वेच्छा से अपनाये जाने पर बल दिया गया है और गर्भरोधन के सभी तरीकों को समान महत्व दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त हतोत्साहनों को वापिस लेना और नसबन्दी आपरेशनों के लक्ष्यों की बात को समाप्त कर देना भी इसका कारण हो सकता है।

(ख) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के बारे में वर्तमान सरकार की नीति यह है कि इस कार्यक्रम को पूर्णतः स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम के रूप में और व्यापक नीति के ही अभिन्न अग के रूप में चलाया जाएगा जिसमें शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, मातृ एव शिशु देखरेख परिवार कल्याण, महिलाओं के अधिकार और पोषण शामिल होंगे। इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में किसी प्रकार की जोर जबरदस्ती नहीं की जाएगी। माताओं और बच्चों को दी जा रही स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुधारने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। लोगों में छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए उन्हें जानकारी देने और प्रेरित करने के प्रयास बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। आधारभूत दावे को सुधारने के भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ताकि जो लोग इन सेवाओं का लाभ उठाना चाहते हों उन्हें यह उनके निकट तत्काल सुलभ की जा सकें।

इस कार्यक्रम को तेज करने और लोगों को सरकार की नई नीति के बारे में बताने के लिए अक्तूबर और दिसम्बर, 1977 में दो परिवार कल्याण पखवाड़े मनाए गए जिनमें प्रेस, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन सहित सभी प्रचार-साधनों के माध्यम से व्यापक प्रचार किया गया। इसके अलावा मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए उन राज्य अधिकारियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया जो मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य के लिए जिम्मेदार थे और इस सम्मेलन में नीति निर्धारित की गई। इसी प्रकार शिक्षा और प्रेरणा के प्रयासों में फिर से जान डालने के लिए राज्य प्रचार-साधन और शिक्षा अधिकारियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया। केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद ने जनवरी, 1978 में सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम की प्रगति की समीक्षा की और इस कार्यक्रम के महत्व की पुनः स्पष्ट रूप से पुष्टि की।

(ग) भारत के महापंजीयक की नमूना पंजीयन पद्धति के अनुसार वर्ष 1975-76 में प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे जन्म-दर 34.4 था। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समय प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे जन्म-दर 33 के करीब होने की सम्भावना है। केन्द्रीय परिवार कल्याण परिषद् ने जनवरी, 1978 में हुई अपनी बैठक में 1982-83 तक जन्म-दर को घटाकर प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे 30 तक लाने के जनसांख्यिकीय उद्देश्य की सिफारिश की है।

Establishment of Mini-Steel Plants

*51. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal to extend the establishment of mini-steel plants;

(b) whether several proposals for the establishment of mini-steel plants have been pending with Government for approval;

(c) the number of such pending plants State-wise; and

(d) the period since when these plants are pending approval?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The present policy of the Government is not to encourage setting up of new mini steel plants in the country.

(b) to (d). Only two Industrial Licence applications from (i) one unit in Amritsar (Punjab) and (ii) one unit at Baroda (Gujarat) are still pending. These proposals are for composite units for production of steel ingots and rolled products. Although thtese units had come up during the LILP (Liberalised Industrial Licensing Policy) period their cases could not be considered for Carry On Business licences because they had exceeded the prescribed limit of investment during the LILP period. Their Industrial Licence applications dated October, 1977 are under consideration of the Government.

परिवार सीमित रखने के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना

***52. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :**

श्री राम कवार बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार परिवार सीमित रखने के लिए परिवार कल्याण योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई प्रोत्साहन योजना आरम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ;

(ग) सरकार ब्रह्मचर्य और नसबन्दी का प्रचार और पालन करने के अलावा कौन से अन्य प्रयास कर रही है और उनमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(घ) क्या नई नीति के अपनाये जाने के बाद जन्म-दर में वृद्धि और कमी का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). परिवार कल्याण संबंधी नीति को अधिक कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए क्या-क्या तरीके अपनाये जायें, भारत सरकार इस संबंध में लोगों से सुझाव मांग रही है। उसके बाद इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). पांचवीं योजना के आरम्भ में जन्म-दर जो मोटे तौर पर लगभग 35 प्रति हजार थी उसे 1979 तक घटा कर 30 प्रति हजार तक लाना था । अनुमान है कि 1977–78 तक जन्म-दर घट कर लगभग 33 हो जाएगी । यह भी अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस कार्यक्रम को पहुंचे भारी धक्के तथा इसकी गति में आई कमी के कारण जन्म-दर को 30 प्रति हजार पर लाना केवल 1982–83 तक ही सम्भव हो पायेगा बशर्ते कि इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में जोरदार प्रयास किये जाएं और आवश्यक आपरेशनल लक्ष्य प्राप्त किये जाएं ।

विवरण

सरकार शिक्षा और प्रेरणा के द्वारा छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को स्वीकार करवाने को बढ़ावा दे रही है और गर्भरोधन के सभी तरीकों पर एक समान बल दे रही है। परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी के अलावा लूप, खायी जाने वाली गोलियां, निरोध और अन्य यांत्रिक उपाय भी सुलभ

हैं। अक्तूबर और दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान बनाए गए दो पखवाड़ों में गहन शैक्षिक और प्रेरणात्मक अभियान चलाये गये। चूंकि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने में मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य देखरेख ही आधार हैं इसलिए इस पहलू की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और प्रसव कराने वाली परम्परागत दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण देने का व्यापक कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है। जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना भी इसी सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है कि स्वास्थ्य देखरेख और परिवार कल्याण योजनाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए लोगों का सहयोग महत्वपूर्ण है। स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और संगठित श्रम-क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की बात सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी प्रयास तेज कर दिये गये हैं।

Submission of Report by Committee on Workers' Participation in Management

*53. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Workers' participation in the management of companies has completed its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the progress made by the Committee in this regard and when its report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity has met twice so far. on the 23rd January and the 3rd February, 1978. The Committee is scheduled to meet again soon. In view of the complex nature of the subject before it, the Committee might have to meet a few times more before it can complete its work and finalise its report.

Labour Code of Conduct to prevent Industrial Strife

*55. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are considering to have a Labour Code of Conduct to prevent industrial strife;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are considering to have a dialogue with State Governments, industrialists and trade unions in this regard;

(c) whether this proposal will help to remove the labour unrest in the country which has been increasing for the last six months; and

(d) what other steps are being considered for the removal of labour unrest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). After a series of consultations with the representatives of employers, employees and the State Governments, the Government of India are at present finalising a comprehensive bill on industrial relations.

(c) The main objectives of the proposed measure is to promote industrial peace and harmony. It would not be correct to say that industrial unrest has been increasing when figures of mandays lost do not show such an increase.

(d) Appeals have been made to employers and employees, from time

to time, to adopt the path of cooperation and consultation and not confrontation. These have been generally welcomed.

Indo-Bangladesh Maritime Boundary

*56. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made so far in the finalisation of maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh; and

(b) the time by which the dispute is likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The last round of negotiations on the demarcation of maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh took place from 29 March to 2 April 1975. Negotiations have been suspended sice then and therefore no further progress has been made.

(b) The Government of India would like the negotiations on this issue to be resumed as soon as possible with a view to finding a mutually satisfactory solution of the problem.

Observance of Anti-Wage Freeze Day by Industrial Workers

*58. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 20th January, 1978 was observed as an 'anti-wage freeze day' by the industrial workers in the capital and almost all over the industrial centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b) Government have seen press reports on the observance of 'anti-wage freeze day' by industrial workers in some parts of the country and has taken note of the views expressed by the trade unions which gave the call for the observance of the day.

Findings of Survey on Occupational wage Disparities in Plantations Sector

*59. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of a survey on occupational wage disparity in plantation sector conducted by the National Productivity Council; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study based on primary data available between June and August, 1976, *inter alia*, finds that, while there are inter-regional disparities in the wages of plantation workers, there is no intra-plantation wage disparity within the three Southern States; and that women workers are paid lower wages than men workers even when the job contents are the same.

The Government will take up with the State Governments the need for effective enforcement of the provisions

of Equal Remuneration Act. Government also recognise the fact that wages in plantations are usually determined on the basis of bi-partite negotiations in each State for each plantation crop.

Decline in Voluntary Sterilisation

*60. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of voluntary sterilisation has declined during the past few months (October, November and December, 1977);

(b) if so, the number of cases in the same period in 1976 and in 1977;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of this decrease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) The number of voluntary sterilisations during the quarter (October 1977—December 1977) has shown an increase over the previous two quarters of 1977. However the number of voluntary sterilisations performed during October 1977 to December 1977 was considerably less than the operations performed during the corresponding months of 1976. A detailed statement is placed on the Table.

(c) and (d) The Government have made a detailed assessment of the situation. Widespread complaints of compulsion and coercion in the implementation of the programme during the period of Internal Emergency, particularly with regard to sterilisation programme in some parts of the country, have given a serious setback to the Family Welfare Programme. Now the Government have taken steps to make it a truly welfare programme which is being implemented through education, motivation and cooperation of the people. All elements of coercion and compulsion have been done away with. Particular emphasis is being laid on Maternal and Child Health Schemes now.

Statement

Performance of Sterilisations (Quarter-wise) in India

(Provisional Figures)

Quarters	1976	1977
	No. of sterilisations performed	No. of voluntary sterilisations performed
April-June	561,096	165,361
July-September	3,352,376	199,733
October-December	3,166,573	203,937
TOTAL	7,080,045	569,031

Casual Labour working in Government Departments

375. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labour working in the various Government Departments and public undertakings continuously for the last two years and whose services have not been regularised so far;

(b) whether some meetings and discussions have been held in the Capital in the recent past to consider seriously to end with this system or to employ them regularly; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

(b) and (c) While there is no proposal at present to abolish the system of casual labour as such, the question of safeguards that needed to be provided in respect of this category of workers, was reviewed at an Inter-Ministerial meeting convened by the Ministry of Labour during January, 1978 to assess the magnitude of the problem. The matter is to be considered further in the light of the additional information being collected following the discussions during January, 1978.

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति निदेशालय

376. **श्री हरगोबिन्द वर्मा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति निदेशालय स्थापित करने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण की केन्द्रीय परिषदों का जो चौथा संयुक्त सम्मेलन 28 से 31 जनवरी, 1978 तक नई दिल्ली में हुआ उसमें यह सिफारिश की गई कि जिन राज्यों/संघ शासितक्षेत्रों में अभी तक भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों से संबंधित मामलों को निपटाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है उनमें शीघ्रतिशीघ्र कोई उपयुक्त संगठन बना लिया जाना चाहिए । इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासितक्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है ।

Refund of Deposits on Withdrawal of Temporary Telephone connections from Karol Bagh Exchange, New Delhi

377. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits are called for giving temporary telephone connections;

(b) whether the deposits are not refunded after the temporary connections are withdrawn;

(c) the number of temporary connections withdrawn from Karol Bagh Exchange during the period from April, 1977 to December, 1977 month-wise;

(d) the number of deposits refunded from that exchange during the above period, month-wise; and

(e) the number of refund cases pending with that exchange during the above period month-wise and the steps taken to expedite the refund deposits without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Deposits are refunded whereever due after adjustment of dues.

(c) 99 tmporary connections were withdrawn from Karol Bagh Exchange from April, 1977 to December, 1977 please. Month-wise break up is given at Statement attached.

(d) Refunds made during the period April, 1977 to December is Nil.

(e) The information is given at Annexure 'A'.

Steps are already afoot to expedite refund deposits wherever they are due. In some cases the documents have been called for from the subscribers for finalising the accounts. Position of 23 cases will be known only after final bills are issued for them.

Statement

Statement showing month-wise position of refund cases in respect of temporary telephones in Karol Bagh Exchange from April 1977 to Dec. 1977.

Months	No. of telephones withdrawn	No. of deposits refunded	No. of refund cases pending	No. of cases wherein final bills are yet to issue	No. of cases wherein recovery is due
1	2	3	4	5	6
April, 1977	9	..	4	..	5
May, 1977	9	..	6	..	3
June, 1977	8	..	3	..	5
July, 1977	15	..	7	..	8
Aug., 1977	13	..	5	..	8
Sept., 1977	12	..	10	..	2
Oct., 1977	10	..	5	..	5
Nov., 1977	12	..	..	12	..
Dec., 1977	11	..	..	11	..
TOTAL	99	..	40	23	36

Installation of out of turn Telephone connections in Bahadurgarh Exchange, Delhi

378. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the OYT waiting list for telephone connections in Bahadurgarh Exchange under Delhi Telephones has been manipulated to install new connections under two specially created numbers 206A & 206B in the waiting list;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether such out of turn telephone connections are in order and if not, who are officers responsible and what action Government propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir, there has not been any manipulation. The seniority of waiting list serials is based in the order of dates of payments of advance deposits by the respective applicants. Dates of payments in case of serials 206A, 206B, 207 and 208 are 5-11-76, 5-11-76, 17-11-76 and 25-11-76 respectively.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Connections provided against registration Nos. 206A and 206B have been in turn and are in order. Action against officers is not called for.

Doctors Working in Andaman Nicobar Islands

379. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Doctors are working for many years on *ad hoc* appointment in Andaman Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the number of Doctors working there and for how many years;

(c) what number of posts of Doctors are lying vacant; and

(d) while Doctors are not willing to work in Andaman Nicobar, will Government in such case approve *ad hoc* appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is attached.

(d) Appointment of Medical Officers on *ad hoc* basis is not being made for the time being.

Statement

Number of Medical Officers working on *ad hoc* basis against posts included in C.H.S. and year of their posting under Andaman and Nicobar Administration		Number of vacant posts
	G.D.O. Gr. II	
	2 from 1972 3 from 1973 2 from 1974 4 from 1975 6 from 1976 9 from 1977	
TOTAL	26	2
	G.D.O. Gr. I	
	Nil	5
	Supertime Grade II	
	1	Nil
	Specialist Grade II	
	Nil	1

सूरत में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था

380. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान सूरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन में कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग की गई थी;

(ख) क्या अपेक्षित स्टोर्स की कमी के कारण सूरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन म नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है ; और

(ग) इन सब कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) वर्ष 1975 से 1977 तक सूरत टेलीफोन जिले में टेलीफोनों की 3878 नई मांगें दर्ज की गई थीं ।

(ख) सूरत टेलीफोन जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 6298 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं । अन्य मांगें फालतू क्षमता/भंडार सामग्री की कमी के कारण बकाया पड़ी हैं ।

(ग) आशा है कि ये मांगें वर्ष 1979 तक पूरी कर दी जाएंगी ।

Use of Hindi by Indian Embassies

381. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all our embassies have been directed to address all official communications in Hindi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken into consideration the difficulties that will be experienced by the non-Hindi knowing section of the embassy staff; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the legitimate interests of the non-Hindi section whose career may directly or indirectly be affected?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Accidents in Coal Mines

382. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents occurred in coal mines during November and December, 1977 in private and public sectors;

(b) the number of labourers involved;

(c) the percentage of workers met accidents per year; and

(d) the percentage of such incidents and involvement of workers in that in comparison to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d) The number of accidents in coal mines of public sectors in November and December were as follows:—

		Fatal	Serious	No. of killed	No. of seriously injured
Public Sector	November, 1977	12	156	14	160
	December, 1977	8	134	9	143
Private Sector	November, 1977	Nil	4	Nil	4
	December, 1977	Nil	3	Nil	3

The accident rate per 1000 employed in 1977 (provisional figures) was 0.45 fatalities per thousand workers and 4.16 serious injuries per thousand workers.

The following table gives the comparative death rates per thousand employed in India and other countries:

	1975	1976	1977
India	1.26	0 58	0.45 (Provisional)
Belgium	0.43	0 37	Not available
Czechoslovakia	0.61	0 97	Not available
France	0.22	0 56	Not available
U. K.	0.26	0 20	Not available
U.S.A.	0.71	Not available	Not available
West Germany	0.49	0.44	Not available

So far as the rate of serious injuries is concerned, it is not possible to make any comparison because different countries define serious injury differently. However the figures per thousand employed for India for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 are given below:

1975	4.23
1976	3.68
1977 (Provisional)	4.16

Intervention by Central Government in Strike of Maharashtra Government Employees

383. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government were approached by the employees of the Maharashtra Government for intervention in the strike that took place during December, 1977 and January, 1978 and settle their demands; and

(b) the steps taken by Government on their representation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) There was no such request to the Central Government, or the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. Nor could any action be taken under the Industrial Disputes Act in the case of strike by the Maharashtra State Government employees etc. The strike has since been called off.

राष्ट्र भाषा जानने वाले राजदूत और काउंसलों की प्रतिशतता

384. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों में स्थित कितने प्रतिशत भारतीय राजदूत और कांउसल राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी जानते हैं और उसका प्रयोग करते हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): विदेश स्थित सभी भारतीय मिशन और केन्द्र-प्रमुख न्यूनाधिक मात्रा म हिन्दी जानते हैं । उनके द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग उनके भाषा ज्ञान और आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है ।

Meeting of Chinese Ambassador with Foreign Minister

385. SHRI MOHINDRA SINGH SAYIN WALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Ambassador met him and they discussed broadly the step by step progress of the process of normalisation of relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what new measures are sought to be adopted towards complete normalisation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b) On 31st December 1977, the Chinese Ambassador met the Minister of External Affairs. In the course of discussions India's policy of seeking an improvement of relations with China on the basis of the Five Principles was spelt out by the Minister of External Affairs. There was broad agreement that both sides would encourage exchanges in various fields to the mutual benefit of both countries. A review of the on-going contacts in the fields of trad., culture, health, sports, etc., also took place and further possibilities of exchanges between India and China, on the principles of mutual benefit and reciprocity, were also explored.

Simplification of Pass-Port Procedure

386. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to simplify further the procedure of applying for passport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to allow the

MLAs also to sign the Passport verification certificates like the MPs; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). The Regional Passport Officers' Conference held rerently has made a number of recommendations for simplifying the procedures for applying for passports. These are under the consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). Government have received a suggestion that Members of Legislative Assemblies should also be made eligible to sign Passport Verification Certificates. This suggestion is under the consideration of the Government.

Telephone Connections to village Nimendad, District Khandwa (M.P.)

387. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers of village Nimendad Tehsil Burhanpur District Khandwa (M.P.) have deposited the requisite amount with the department for new telephone connections; and

(b) though more than two years have elapsed since then, telephones have not been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, three applicants of Village Nimended, Tehsil Burhanpur, District Khandwa (M. P.) have applied and paid Advance Deposits for telephone connection from Kharknar Telephone exchange. These could not be provided earlier due to shortage of lines stores. They are now expected to be provided by 31-3-78.

लाला राम स्वरूप टी० बी० अस्पताल, महरौली लावारिस मृतकों की अन्त्येष्टि किया जाना

388. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 11 जनवरी, 1978 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि लाला राम स्वरूप टी० बी० अस्पताल, महरौली में मृत रोगियों को लावारिस घोषित करके उनके निकट संबंधियों को सूचित किये बिना, उनकी अन्त्येष्टि कर दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष ऐसे कितने मामले हुए थे; और

(ग) सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव): (क) जी हां। श्री सुचेत सिंह के शव की अन्त्येष्टि के बारे में 11 जनवरी, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(ख) और (ग). अस्पताल द्वारा 13 लावारिस शवों की अन्त्येष्टि की गई थी। इन 13 में से, 8 शव बाहरी व्यक्तियों के और 5 शव स्थानीय निवासियों के थे।

अस्पताल के अधिकारियों के अनुसार इन 13 लावारिस शवों की अस्पताल के प्रबंध में अन्त्येष्टि की गई थी, क्योंकि या तो उनके स्थानीय पते झुठे थे और कोई उनकी मांग करने नहीं आया था या वे दिल्ली के बाहर से आये थे। यदि शवों को 6 से 8 घटों के अन्दर-अन्दर निपटाया न जाए तो बाद में अस्पताल के कर्मचारी उसके निपटाने के कार्य में आना कानी करते हैं क्योंकि क्षयरोग

के रोगियों के शवों में बहुत जल्दी सड़ांध हो जाती है और अस्पताल में शवों को अनिश्चित काल तक रखने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

गोआ के मानसिक तथा कुष्ठ रोगों के अस्पतालों में चिकित्सा अधीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

389. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गोआ के मानसिक तथा कुष्ठ रोगों के अस्पतालों में ऐसे चिकित्सा अधीक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं जो इन रोगों के न तो बल्कि अन्य रोगों के विशेषज्ञ हैं, जिससे रोगियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसी परिस्थितियां वहां अब तक प्रचलित बहुत पुराने पुर्तगाली नियमों के कारण पैदा हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में ऐसी परिस्थिति से बचने के लिए सरकार का विचार इन नियमों में संशोधन करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशक, गोवा, दमन और दीव ने सूचित किया है कि कुष्ठ रोग अस्पताल के चिकित्सा अधीक्षक ने कुष्ठ रोग में प्रशिक्षक प्राप्त कर रखा है जबकि मानसिक अस्पताल के चिकित्सा अधीक्षक का पद खाली पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

धुम्रपान का प्रभाव

390. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धुम्रपान मानव शरीर के लिए हानिकारक है अथवा इससे उम्र कम होती है यदि हां, तो एक सिगरेट पीने से कितनी उम्र कम हो जाती है;

(ख) क्या धुम्रपान के द्वारा होने वाली हानि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने कोई विधायी उपाय किया है, यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का और यदि नहीं तो ऐसा विधायी उपाय कब तक करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धुम्रपान से होने वाली हानि को देखते हुए स्काटलैंड अथवा अन्य किसी देश ने कोई विधायी उपाय किया है, यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का ; और

(घ) धुम्रपान पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां, तथापि एक सिगरेट पीने से कितनी उम्र कम हो जाती है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) जी हां । एक अधिनियम अर्थात 'सिगरेट (उत्पादन, प्रदाय और वितरण विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1975' पहले ही बनाया जा चुका है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) धुम्रपान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है । तथापि, एक अधिनियम अर्थात्

'सिगरेट (उत्पादन प्रदाय और वितरण विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1975' बनाया गया था जिसमें देश में तम्बाकू की खपत को सीमित करने/रोकने/कम करने संबंधी विभिन्न उपाय शामिल थे ।

Study and Test of Kaya Kalpa Plan

391. SHRIMATI PARAVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Himalayas and other remote areas of India, experts are available in the ancient science of Kaya Kalpa (rejuvenation) and herbal therapy to cure various difficult mental and physical ailments;

(b) whether Government are aware that this ancient knowledge of India is attracting people from Bulgaria; and

(c) whether Government propose to study and test the Kaya Kalpa plan and set up a team of Yogis for this purpose so that this knowledge may be saved from extinction and be used for our countrymen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No information regarding availability of experts on Kaya Kalpa (rejuvenation) in the Himalayas and other remote areas of India is available. Regarding herbal therepy for the cure of various difficult mental and physical ailments, experts are available in different parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Government are aware that Yoga and Ayurveda are attracting scientists from various foreign countries.

(c) This will be considered by the proposed Research Council for Yoga and Naturopathy.

Villages without Postal Facilities

392. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in the country, State-wise, that do not have Post Offices;

(b) how much time it will take to have Post Offices in these villages; and

(c) what steps Government propose to provide postal facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 4,67,185. Statement showing State-wise position is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). For opening new post offices in rural areas, Department has adopted certain norms based on population, distance, traffic and cost. These norms are being followed in planning and extending the postal facilities to rural areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of inhabited villages without post offices
1	Andhra . . .	13948
2	Assam . . .	19633
3	Bihar . . .	56928
4	Gujarat . . .	11737
5	Haryana . . .	4722
6	Himachal Pradesh .	15057
7	Jammu & Kashmir .	5435

Sl. No.	State	No. of inhabited villages without post officers
8	Kerala . . .	1
9	Karnataka . . .	19152
10	Maharashtra . . .	26128
11	M. P. . . .	64175
12	Manipur . . .	1580
13	Meghalaya . . .	4323
14	Nagaland . . .	891
15	Orissa . . .	41101
16	Rajasthan . . .	26119
17	Punjab . . .	9097
18	Sikkim . . .	127
19	Tamilnadu . . .	7917
20	Tripura . . .	4344
21	U. P. . . .	98790
22	West Bengal . . .	32007
	Union Territories	
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	344
2	Arunachal Pradesh .	2849
3	Chandigarh	19
4	Delhi . . .	142
5	Goa, Diu, Daman .	315
6	Dadra Nagar Haveli .	1
7	Laksha Dweep . .	..
8	Mizoram . . .	86
9	Pondicherry . . .	277
	TOTAL .	467185

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र में अमोनियम सल्फेट उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए सोवियत संघ के साथ करार

393. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र ; अमोनियम सल्फेट उर्वरक के उत्पादन के लिए वर्ष 1955 में सोवियत संघ के साथ किसी करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष, 1959 में अमोनियम सल्फेट संयंत्र सम्बन्धी करार में यह घोषित किया गया था कि इस संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता 16,000 मीट्रिक टन होगी ;

(ग) क्या इस उर्वरक के लिये अपेक्षित कोयला गैस से सतफ्यूरिक एसिड के 12,000 मीट्रिक टन के उत्पादन के लिए उस समय कोई योजना भी बनाई गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कारिया मुण्डा) (क) भिलाई में 10 लाख टन पिण्ड क्षमता के इस्पात कारखाने के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने हेतु वर्ष 1955 में भारत सरकार तथा सोवियत संघ के बीच एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। विस्तत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन में कोक ओवन उपोत्पाद के रूप में 16,300 टन एमोनियम सल्फेट का उत्पादन करने की भी व्यवस्था थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1959 में इस्पात कारखाने की 25 लाख टन तक विस्तार परियोजना के लिए दूसरे करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे और एमोनियम सल्फेट संयंत्र की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 32,600 टन कर दी गई थी।

(ग) और (घ). 1955 के करार में मोनोहाइड्रेट के रूप में 18,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता के एक सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड संयंत्र की व्यवस्था थी। 1959 के करार में इसकी क्षमता बढ़ाकर 27,000 टन कर दी गई थी।

Control by Government on Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeophathic Medicines

394. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while there is Government control on allopathic medicines, there is no regular Government control on Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines; and

(b) whether it is proposed to amend the Drug Control Rules and bring manufacturers of these medicines under its purview and save the common man who go in for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) It is not correct to say that there is no control on Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic medicines.

(b) *Homoeopathic medicines*: Homoeopathic medicines were exempted from the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act Rules made thereunder upto August, 1964. However, as a result of an amendment promulgated with effect from 18-8-1964, no Homoeopathic medicine can be manufactured without a manufacturing licence.

The sale of Homoeopathic medicines is also required, as a result of changes in the Rules introduced in 1964, to be made under a sale licence.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines: The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended in 1964 whereby Auyrvedic (including Sidha) and Unani medicines were brought under its purview. By an amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, promulgated in February, 1970, the composition of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs is required to be displayed on the label as prescribed in the Rules; the raw-materials and the finished products are required to be tested; records thereof have to be maintained and lastly the manufacture has to be conducted under hygienic conditions under the supervision of competent persons with the prescribed qualifications.

Sale of Ayurvedic (including Sidha) and Unani medicines is, however, exempted from being covered by a sale licence in all cases where the medicine is made by a duly licensed manufacturer.

केन्द्रीय तार विभाग के इंजीनियरिंग डिवीजन तथा सब-डिवीजन के लिपिकों को पदोन्नत तथा स्थायी

395. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय तार विभाग के इंजीनियरिंग डिवीजन तथा सब-डिवीजन के लिपिकों को एक यूनिट में रखा गया है परन्तु उन्हें पदोन्नत तथा स्थायी करने के नियम भिन्न-भिन्न है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के महानिदेशक ने अपने पत्र सं० 201/35/77-एस० एन० टी० दिनांक 26 अक्तूबर, 1977 के द्वारा सभी राज्यों के महाप्रबंध कों से तथा टेलीफोन स्टोर्स के नियंत्रण आदि को यह आदेश दिया था कि लिपिकों की नियुक्ति की तारीख को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें स्थायी बनाया जाये तथा उनको पदोन्नति दी जाये और ये आदेश अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं हुए और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं इंजीनियरी डिवीजन और सब डिवीजन के क्लर्कों को एक सामान्य पदक्रम सूची (ग्रेडेशन लिस्ट) में रखा जाता है। तारघर के क्लर्क एक पृथक् पदक्रम सूची में होते हैं। तथा, सभी क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति और उसकी पुष्टि संबंधी नियम एक समान है।

(ख) उल्लिखित पत्र के अनुसार महाप्रबंधकों के अन्तर्गत इंजीनियरी डिवीजन के क्लर्कों और तार भंडार नियंत्रक के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्लर्कों के काडरों को 1/10/77 से मिला दिया गया है। 1/10/77 के बाद रचे जाने वाले पदों पर पुष्टि और पदोन्नति सामान्य वरिष्ठता सूची के अनुसार की जाएगी।

इन आदेशों को लागू करने संबंधित प्रगति के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Completion of Work by Wage Board for Journalists and Non-Journalists and Implementation of Interim award

396. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists employees is likely to complete its work;

(b) the progress of implementation of the interim award of the Wage Board; and

(c) the steps taken against the employers who have not implemented the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Wage Boards have already submitted their recommendations on the interim wage rates. Government have notified interim rates of wages on the Ist April, 1977. As the Employers' representatives have withdrawn from the Wage Boards in December, 1977, no sittings have been held.

(b) A statement is laid on the table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1580/78].

(c) Implementation of the interim wage rates is a statutory obligation of the employers. Adequate machinery exists in the Act empowering the appropriate Governments to take action against the defaulting employers.

मालंज में खंड में तांबा संयंत्र

397. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** 24 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1524 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मालंज खंड तांबा संयंत्र का कार्य कब तक शुरु हो जाने की संभावना है और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है और यह कब तक लाभ अर्जित करने लगेगी ;

(ख) दजंद नदी योजना का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है और इस नदी से इस परियोजना के लिये कितना जल सप्लाई किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या यह मालंज तांबा परियोजना सोवियत संघ की सहायता से शुरू की जायेगी और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सोवियत संघ की सरकार से किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) मालंज खंड तांबा परियोजना पर पहले ही जून, 1977 से काम शुरु हो गया है। 10 लाख टन अयस्क की वार्षिक क्षमता की

खान के निर्माण और समान क्षमता के सांद्रक संयंत्र की स्थापना का काम सितम्बर, 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। खान और सांद्रक संयंत्र की क्षमता सितम्बर, 1983 तक 20 लाख टन वार्षिक हो जाने की आशा है। नियमित संचालन के प्रथम वर्ष अर्थात् 1982-83 से परियोजना द्वारा लाभ कमाए जाने की आशा है। लेकिन यह योजना आयोग द्वारा आवश्यक धन के विनिधान पर निर्भर होगा।

(ख) बंजर नदी योजना का निर्माण काम शुरू होने की तारीख से 3 साल की अवधि में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। इस योजना से मालंजखंड ताम्र परियोजना को रोजाना 50 लाख गैलन पानी मिलेगा।

(ख) बंजर नदी योजना का निर्माण काम शुरू होने की तारीख से 3 साल की अवधि में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। इस योजना से मालंजखंड ताम्र परियोजना को रोजाना 50 लाख गैलन पानी मिलेगा।

(ग) मालंजखंड ताम्र परियोजना के लिए व्यापक परियोजना रिपोर्ट एक सोवियत सलाहकार फर्म ने तैयार की थी। इस परि-परियोजना के कार्यान्वियन के लिए सोवियत सरकार से कोई अन्य विशेष तकनीकी या आर्थिक सहायता लेने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Annual Conference of Indian Psychiatrists Society

398. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some recommendations have been made by the 30th Annual Conference, of the Indian Psychiatrists Society, inaugurated by the Prime Minister, to discuss alcoholism and the urgent need of replacing the Indian Lunacy Act of 1912 to provide better and immediate treatment to mental patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Limit on Telephone calls of Ministers

399. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a limit on the number of calls from telephones installed at the residences of Ministers;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) if not, the particular reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is now proposed to limit the number of calls from the telephones installed at the residences of ministers and if so, from when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) P&T does not put a limit on calls made by any subscriber. Calls in excess of the normal free limit are charged for by the Posts and Telegraphs.

(d) No Sir.

हंगरी और ईरान के सहयोग से उड़ीसा में एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र

400. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हंगरी और ईरान के सहयोग से उड़ीसा राज्य में एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या मेटालर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग के सलबेटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त संयंत्र किस स्थान पर लगाया जायेगा और यह कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ;

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) से (ग) . मैटालर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट (इंडिय) लि० ने उड़ीसा राज्य में अल्यूमिना संयंत्र हेतु एक साध्यता पूर्व रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है । प्रमुख एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादकों के साथ दीर्घकालिक क्रय प्रबंध सुनिश्चित करने और संयंत्र स्थापना के लिए अपेक्षित धन की प्राप्ति के लिए फ्रांस के गैसर्स एल्यूमिनियम पैचीनी से कहा गया है कि वे उड़ीसा के पोटंगी पंचाटमाली क्षेत्र के बाक्साइट भंडारों पर आधारित निर्यात प्रधान एल्यूमिना-एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र के बारे में एक वैंक ग्रह्य साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करें ।

ईरान ने तथा कुछ अन्य देशों ने भी, दीर्घकालिक आधार पर एल्यूमिना की खरीद की रुचि जाहिर की है और प्रोजेक्ट की स्थापना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्ति की संभावना परियोजना की साध्यता पर निर्भर होगी । ऐसी स्थिति में फिलहाल हंगरी से सहयोग लेने का विचार नहीं है तथा कारखाने के स्थान और अन्य ब्यौरों का निर्णय मैसर्स एल्यूमिनियम पैचीनी द्वारा शुरू किए जाने वाले अध्ययन के बाद किया जाएगा ।

Assistance to a foreign Minister for conversion of demonetised Currency

401. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any senior official in the Ministry of External Affairs assisted any foreign Minister in Delhi in conversion surrender of high denomination currency notes which were demonetised on January 16, 1978;

(b) the reasons for such intervention by the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) whether the spouse of the concerned official travelled recently on diplomatic passport to a gulf country in violation of the rules?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No one in the Ministry of External Affairs assisted any Foreign Minister in Delhi for conversion of high denomination currency notes. However, a foreign Envoy in Delhi did approach the Ministry for assistance in two cases, one involving bills of Rs. 1,000/- each, brought in by a national of his country by a foreign exchange Bank draft which were converted into Indian currency in bills of the denomination of Rs. 1,000/- each by a bank in Bombay, and the other in which the same Mission stated that they had collected consular fees in notes of the denomination of Rs. 1,000 each.

It is the function of the Ministry of Exernal Affairs to serve as a channel of communication for foreign missions resident in India and extend assistance to them in accordance with normal international practice. The seal of the foreign mission and the signatures of the Envoy were, therefore, duly attested by the Ministry of External Affairs in the applications submitted by the mission for conversion of these notes.

(c) The wife of the concerned official did not travel to a Gulf country on a diplomatic passport, but on an ordinary passport.

Agreement for Technical Collaboration between Salem Steel Plant and French Firm

402. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between the Salem Steel Limited and a French company for technical collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present stage of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement for supply of information and technical services for cold rolling of stainless steel at Salem was signed on 26th January, 1978, between Salem Steel Limited and M/s. Peugeot Loire of France. Under the agreement, M/s. Peugeot Loire are required to render the following services:—

(1) Supply of technical information and know-how in the form of documents, standards, data, etc.;

(2) Advice on design and engineering including clearance of layout, specifications and tender evaluation;

(3) Assistance in setting up of customer service, product application and development;

(4) Training services of Salem personnel etc;

(5) Deputation of experts to India.

(c) Most of the infrastructure work at site has been completed. Construction of the cold rolling mill complex has also commenced. Tenders for the main plant equipment have also been received.

Revision in the Emoluments of Extra Departmental Employees of P. and T. Department

403. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent revisions in the emoluments of extra departmental part time and other categories of rural postal employees, there has been a change for the better; and

(b) the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For all the E. D. Employees with the workload of two hours the minimum is being raised to Rs. 100/- and the maximum from between Rs. 10/- and Rs. 15/-.

रीवां जिले के सोभारिया कस्बे में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और हनुमान कस्बे में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी

404. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रीवां जिले के सोभारिया कस्बे में टेलीफोन सुविधायें प्रदान करने के संदर्भ में कई वर्ष पहले आदेश जारी किये गये थे किन्तु आज तक वहां कोई सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन नहीं खोला गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या रीवां जिले के हनुमान कस्बे में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों ने डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व एक-एक हजार रूपये जमा करा दिये थे लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) अनुमान है कि इस स्थान का सही नाम सेमरिया है। सेमरिया में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था करने का एक प्रस्ताव नवम्बर, 76 में मंजूर किया गया था, किन्तु आवश्यक साज-सामान की कमी के कारण यह काम शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। आशा है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान टेलीफोन सुविधा दे दी जाएगी।

(ख) कुछ व्यक्तियों ने जमा की राशि का भुगतान जनवरी, 77 से पहले किया था और कुछ ने अभी जनवरी, 78 में किया है। एक्सचेंज की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और आशा है कि जून 1978 तक यह एक्सचेंज खुल जाएगा।

Propagation of usefulness of sterilization

405. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual achievement upto 31st December, 1977 of sterilisations, IUD and CC users against levels fixed for each in the current year and how they compare with the previous year's performance;

(b) the steps taken to create confidence and to propagate the usefulness of the method of sterilization in the interests of the country's progress; and

(c) to what extent it has succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD LADAV): (a) The required information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Voluntary sterilisation is being propagated as an important part of the total package of services designed to enable people to limit their family size. The publicity drives given particular attention to removal of misgivings and misconceptions that had arisen in the past. Revised technical guidelines for vasectomy operation have also been prepared and are being sent to all service centres. Greater emphasis on the care of mothers and children is being laid.

(c) It is hoped that the programme will pick up in the near future.

Statement

Performance of the Family Welfare Programme in 1977-78

(Figures provisional)

Method	Expectations for 1977-78	Performance	
		April—December, 1977	April—December 1976
1. Voluntary Sterilisations@	4,000,000	569,031	7,080,045
2. IUD Insertions	1,000,000	184,546	403,522
3. Other Methods$	5,000,000	2,713,875	3,399,372

@Voluntary since April, 1977. It was clarified in August 1977 that the expected level of performance in voluntary sterilisations would not be insisted upon.

$Conventional Contraceptives and Oral Pills.

Cases of Water-borne Diseases

406. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has recently been conducted by Government regarding the cases of water-borne diseases like typhoid, cholera, diarrhoea etc., occurred during the last monsoon season in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures Government have taken for making drinking water available in Delhi free from contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Although no survey was conducted by the Government regarding water-borne diseases in Delhi during the last monsoon season, yet the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Organisation has been taking usual precautionary measures to make drinking water supply in Delhi free from contamination.

Reconstruction of I.N.A. Memorial in Singapur

407. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made or propose to make a move for the reconstruction, in collaboration with the Government of Singapore, of the magnificent INA Memorial in Singapore, which was destroyed by Lord Mountbatten;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c): The Government have not so far formally approached the Government of Singapore in connection with the reconstruction of the INA Memorial, but informal contacts indicate that the Singapore Government is not yet favourably disposed. The Government of India, however, continue to be seized of the matter.

Norms for Doctor-Patient and Nurse-Patient Ratio

408. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms recognised for the doctor-patient and nurse-patient ratio in hospitals;

(b) the doctor-patient and nurse-patient ratio in Delhi hospitals at present; and

(c) in case this ratio is considered to be below the recognised norms, the particular efforts made to fill the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c): The norms recognised for the doctor-patient and nurse-patient ratio in hospitals are as follows:

(i) *Doctors*: A unit of 6 doctors for 30 beds in general hospitals and 20 beds in teaching hospitals.

(ii) *Nurses*: One nurse for 5 beds in general hospitals and 3 beds in teaching hospitals.

The doctor-patient and nurse-patient ratio in Central Government hospitals in Delhi compares favourably with these norms.

विदेश मंत्री द्वारा विदेशों के दौरे

409. **श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्होंने गत दो मास में किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की ; और

(ख) इन सद्भावना यात्राओं के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को क्या लाभ हुए ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) और (ख). (i) नेपाल : 9 से 11 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक प्रधान मंत्री के साथ विदेश मंत्री नेपाल की सद्भावना यात्रा पर गए थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कई अनिर्णीत मसले हल हो सके, विशेषकर दोनों देशों की जनता के लाभ के लिए समान जल संसाधनों के विकास से सम्बद्ध मसले ।

(ii) पाकिस्तान : 6 से 8 फरवरी 1978 तक । विदेश मंत्री की इस सद्भावना यात्रा के परिणामस्वरूप भारत और पाकिस्तान के नेताओं के लिए एक दूसरे के साथ बातचीत करना और एक दूसरे को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझना संभव हुआ है ।

(iii) आस्ट्रेलिया : 11 से 15 फरवरी 1978 तक । सिडनी में राष्ट्रमंडलीय शासनाध्यक्षों की क्षेत्रीय बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए विदेश मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए थे । इस बैठक में भारत के भाग लेने से इस क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रमंडलीय देशों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य में सहयोग मिला और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक मसलों के प्रति उनके दृष्टिकोण में निकट समानता लाने में थी ।

Efforts to provide job to unemployed Doctors of the Country

410. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of unemployed doctors in the country;

(b) whether the President of India, while addressing the annual Delhi State Medical Conference had stressed the need to provide employment to the large number of unemployed doctors in the country; and

(c) the particular efforts made to see that jobs are provided to the unemployed doctors and the time by which these doctors are expected to be provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No accurate figures are available. However, 9,060 medical graduates and post-graduates were on the live Register of Employment Exchanges on 30th June, 1977.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments are continuously seized of the matter. The Sixth Plan is expected to provide additional jobs which would reduce unemployment.

Assurance to determine the Representative Character of Unions working in Steel Industry

411. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he gave an assurance to a meeting of the representatives of workers in all the steel plants held in New Delhi on 30th November, 1977, that secret ballot will be held in all the steel plants to determine the representative character of Unions working in steel industry;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the assurance;

(c) whether Government have fixed up the time limit before which the secret ballot will be conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. A plenary meeting of the members of six Study Groups appointed in April, 1977, to study various aspects of the working of the steel industry was held on 30th November, 1977, when the reports of the Study Groups were formally adopted. At this meeting, it was also agreed that union recognition at the plant level should be accorded through secret ballot. It had, however, been pointed out that this matter would have to be processed further with the Ministry of Labour.

Government intends to bring forward shortly new legislation covering all relevant aspects of industrial relations including the question of identification of a bargaining agent in an establishment/industry. The provisions of the proposed legislation will equally apply to the steel industry.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (a) of the Question.

Adulteration in Ghee, Butter etc.

412. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed any case of adulteration in ghee, butter, edible oils, milk and drugs in Delhi during the last six months as well as in other important cities;

(b) the number of samples of foodstuff and drugs taken in Delhi during the last six months for analysis and how many of them were found adulterated; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Submission of Report re. poisoning of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's Kidneys

413. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Nagappa Alva Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the allegation of reported poisoning of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan's kidneys by certain doctors at the Post Graduate Medical Institute, Chandigarh has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the important findings of the report; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय खोला जाना

414. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल जिले में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब खोला जायेगा; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने स्थानों पर अब तक रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय खोले जा चुके हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में अब तक 22 रेल डाक कार्यालय खोले जा चुके हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर जिलों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

415. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर के अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश में इन दो जिलों में अन्य कौन से स्थान हैं जहां लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन् दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दो जिलों में कई तहसील-स्थान हैं जहां लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गये हैं और इन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या निवाड़ी में जो कि तहसील प्रधान कार्यालय है लोगों द्वारा मांग किए जाने के बावजूद भी कोई टेलीफोन सुविधा नहीं दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या टीकमगढ़ जिले में प्रथीपुर, लिधोरा, ओरछा में टेलीफोन सुविधा के लिए कई वर्षों से मंजूरी दी गई है किन्तु उन्हें अभी भी इस सुविधा से वंचित रखा जा रहा है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या निवाड़ी जो टीकमगढ़ से 50 मील की दूरी पर है, सीधे जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है और क्या सीधा कनेक्शन शीघ्र दिया जाएगा और प्रथीपुर, निवाड़ी, ओरछा को टीकमगढ़ तथा झांसी से सीधा जोड़ा जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर के अलावा नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर जनता के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) खुजुराहो
(2) नौगांव
(3) हरपालपुर
(4) गढ़ी मलेरा
(5) महाराजपुर
(6) बिजावर

छतरपुर जिले में

(7) जटारा — और टीकमगढ़ जिले में

(ख) जी नहीं । मध्यप्रदेश के सभी तहसील मुख्यालयों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सुविधा दे दी गई है ।

(ग) निवाड़ी में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है और वहां प्राइवेट टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कोई मांग नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रथीपुर और लिधोरा में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोलने के प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और ये दोनों सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर वर्ष 1978–79 में खोलने की योजना है । ओरछा में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ङ) निवाड़ी सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर से बरुआसागर के रास्ते झांसी एक्सचेंज के लिए एक सीधा मार्ग उपलब्ध है और झांसी से टीकमगढ़ के लिए एक सीधा ट्रंक सर्किट सुलभ है । प्रथीपुर का प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर सीधे टीकमगढ़ से जोड़ दिया जाएगा । ओरछा में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

बैलाडिला और भिलाई के स्थानीय लोगों को कारखानों में रोजगार

416. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैलाडिला और भिलाई के स्थानीय लोगों को कारखानों में रोजगार देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है यहां तक कि उनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत नहीं किए किए जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है, ताकि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) उन रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत आवेदकों के नाम अधिसूचित मांगों के उत्तर में सम्प्रेषित किए जाते हैं जिनके क्षेत्राधिकार में वे साधारणतया रहते हैं, जोकि स्थानीय लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करता है और जिसकी परिभाषा अभी तैयार की जानी है । जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों/उद्यमों का संबंध है, ऐसे पदों की रिक्तियां जहां मूल वेतन 500 रुपए प्रतिमास से कम है, रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से ही भरी जानी आवश्यक हैं ।

(ख) पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसरों के लिए स्थानीय लोगों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भर्ती की वर्तमान नीति को यथेष्ट समझा गया है ।

Mock Parliament Programme

417. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Mock Parliament" programme held during 1977 along with the names of institutions; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to hold "Mock Parliament" in schools in Rural Areas for the benefit of village folks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Youth Parliament Competitions were held in 37 schools situated both in urban and rural areas of the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1977. A Statement showing the names and addresses of these schools is attached.

Government have also taken up the matter with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations at the level of Chief Ministers for introduction of the Youth Parliament Scheme in rural as well as urban areas of States/Union Territories.

Statement

YOUTH PARLIAMENT PROGRAMMES HELD IN SCHOOLS IN DELHI DURING THE YEAR—1977

S. No.	Name of School
1	Union Academy Hr. Sec. School, Raja Bazar, New Delhi.
2	Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 2, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.
3	Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Malka Ganj, Delhi.
4	Govt. Co-ed. Hr. Sec. School, Singhu, Delhi.
5	Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, Nicholson Road, Delhi.
6	Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi.

7 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, Najafgarh, New Delhi.

8 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Adarsh Nagar, New Delhi.

9 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, Shakti Nagar, New Delhi.

10 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 2, Kalka Ji, New Delhi.

11 Andhra Education Society Hr. Sec. School, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi.

12 S. S. K. Khalsa Girls Hr. Sec. School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

13 A.S.V.J. Hr. Sec. School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

14 Commercial Hr. Sec. School, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

15 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 2, Madangir, New Delhi.

16 Marwari Hr. Sec. School, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

17 Ramjas Hr. Sec. School, No. 4, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.

18 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, No. 2, Roshanara Road, New Delhi.

19 Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya, Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi.

20 Nava Hind Girls Hr. Sec. School, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.

21 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi.

22 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Rampura, New Delhi.

23 D.T.E.A. Hr. Sec. School, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

24 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.

25 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, Modal Town, New Delhi.

26 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Mundaka, Delhi.

27 Dayanand Model Girls Hr. Sec. School, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.

28 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Ali Ganj, New Delhi.

29 Gandhi Memorial Hr. Sec. School, Shahdara, New Delhi.

30 Mukherjee Mem. Hr. Sec. School, Shahdara, New Delhi.

31 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Alipur, Delhi.

32 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, No. III, S-VII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

33 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, No. 1, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

34 Ramjas Hr. Sec. School, Ramjas Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

35 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Chabiganj, New Delhi.

36 Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Chirag Enclave, New Delhi.

37 Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Dayanand Road, New Delhi

Provision of Jobs through Employment Exchange

418. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people recruited through employment exchange has gone down during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase placement through employment exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The number of job-seekers placed in employment through Employment Exchanges during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 were of the order of 40.41, 49.68 and 46.16 lakhs respectively. The marginal decrease in the placements during the year 1977 may be partly due to the non-technical Class III vacancies in the Central Government Offices being filled through the Staff Selection Commission which was set up in 1975.

Improper treatment to Sikhs in Saudi Arabia

419. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints about improper treatment given to Indians in Saudi Arabia, if so, what is the nature of the complaints particularly regarding the Indian Sikhs; and

(b) has Indians High Commission Officials in Saudi Arabia taken any steps to remove this hardship to Indians and if so, what action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) There have been no generalised complaints about improper treatment of Indians in Saudi Arabia. However, in the middle of 1976, the Government of Saudi Arabia imposed a ban on the entry of Sikhs into the Kingdom and decided to evict those already working there. According to Saudi authorities this action was taken as some Sikh workers had committed certain irregularities and had resorted to strike and trade union activities which are strictly banned in Saudi Arabia.

(b) Ever since the ban on Sikhs was imposed, our Embassy in Saudi Arabia has been endeavouring to have it lifted.... A few Sikh workers were deported in September/October, 1976. However, as a result of our Embassy's efforts no mass eviction of Sikh workers took place and those under contract were allowed to complete their terms. The ban on fresh entry of Sikhs, however, continues. This matter has been pursued at various levels both in Saudi Arabia as well as in Delhi and efforts continue to have this question satisfactorily resolved.

Cooperation by Employers' Representatives with Wage Board for Journalists and Non-Journalists

420. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Employers' representatives on the Wage Board for Working Journalists and other newspapers employees have now decided to cooperate with the Wage Board; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government to persuade the employers?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). In December, 1977, Employers' representatives on both the Wage Boards wrote to the Government that they were withdrawing from the Wage Boards, as their Organisations had desired them to do so. Discussions have been held by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour with the representatives of the Employers as well as Workers, separately and jointly, to resolve the deadlock. The next round of these discussions is expected to take place early next month.

Appointment of Committee to review Social Security Schemes

421. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint a committee to review the existing Social Security Schemes and to examine the desirability and advantages of integrating the Social Security Schemes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Threat to stop supplies of coal & Minerals by Bihar Government

422. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Government of Bihar have expressed its protest and also decided to stop the supplies of coal and minerals ores to other States if the undertakings mining these ores in Bihar continue to maintain their head offices in other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that by locating their registered offices in other States, these undertakings were depriving Bihar of huge revenue by way of sales tax and other levies;

(c) if so, the number of such undertakings which have their head offices in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and other places; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The Government of Bihar have informed that it is incorrect to say that they have issued any direction or order to stop supplies of coal or other minerals to other States in case the undertakings mining these ores in Bihar continue to keep their head offices outside Bihar.

(b) According to the State Government, there is a substantial loss of revenue to the State Government but no firm estimate of the quantum of such loss of revenue can be made in absence of specific studies.

(c) In the mining industry alone according to the State Government, about 88 firms have their headquarters outside Bihar.

(d) It is permissible under law for the firms/companies to maintain their head offices in any State in the under- and also for a company/firm to undertake mining operations in more than one State. It will not be legal to restrict the location of headquarters of a company/firm only in the State of Bihar. Under rule 27(3) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, it is permissible for a State Government with the previous approval of the Central Government to impose certain conditions, specified therein in the rule, on a lessee in the interest of mineral development, but the location of head offices or registered offices is not such a condition which is covered by the purview of the aforesaid rule.

Setting up of Three Steel Plants

423. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASHIST: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry propose to set up three steel mills with a total capacity of 30 million tons at a cost of $ 6000 million each;

(b) whether it is a fact that the steel to be produced by the Mills will be for export; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to present glut in the steel market we are already selling surplus steel at uneconomic prices; if so, whether there was economic justification for utilising foreign capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In view of the answer to (a) and (b) above, this does not arise at present.

मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ आदिवासी क्षेत्र मेघनगर में राक फास्फेट की बहुतायत

424. **श्री भागीरथ भवंर** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ आदिवासी क्षेत्र में मेघनगर में राक फास्फेट की बहुतायत है तथा क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर आधारित कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार कर रही है तो इसके कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फरिया मुण्डा) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण ने मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में मेघनगर के आस-पास राक-फास्फेट भंडारों के होने का संकेत दिया है जिनमें 25 से 30 प्रतिशत फास्फोरस पैंटाआक्साइड वाले लगभग 45 लाख टन भंडारों का अनुमान है । राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि इन भंडारों की खुदाई राज्य सरकार के एजेंट के रूप में 1974–75 से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य खनन निगम द्वारा की जा रही है ।

मेघनगर में संयुक्त क्षेत्र में 93,000 टन मोनो अमोनियम फास्फेट (एम० ए०पी०) के वार्षिक उत्पादन हेतु एक नया औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान लगाने के बारे में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के लिए मैसर्स एस० पी० एग्रो मोरारजी फर्टीलाइजर्स लि० ने आवेदन किया है, जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Indian Consulate in Dubai

425. SHRI K. MLLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Indian Express dated the 31st January, 1978, that the size and state of the building of our Dubai Consulate reflects neither the size of our population there, nor the amount of foreign exchange earned by our enterprising brethren;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff whose duty is to guide and assist the people act arrogantly and a crude watchman orders the visitors to stand in the queue for hours in the open yard before they are allowed entry into the corridors; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to remove the difficulties of Indians there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Our limited staff make every effort to ensure prompt, efficient and courteous service. However, since, at present, the space available inside the Consulate building is extremely limited, and the number of visitors often reaches the figure of 500 per day, it is unavoidable that many of them have to wait out in the open. The need for a larger building and increased staff has been recognised and necessary steps for this purpose have been initiated.

Legislation to repeal the provision of pension to former MPs.

426. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now finally made up their mind and formulated the proposals regarding the

repeal or revision of provision of pension to former Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for Governmental delay and indecision in the matter;

(d) whether Government's own mind is to repeal outright the said pension-provision; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) to (e). No final decision has yet been taken on the question of repeal or revision of provision of pension to former Members of Parliament. This question was included as an item for discussion with the Leaders of Opposition Parties/Groups in both Houses of Parliament. A decision in the matter will be taken when the discussions conclude.

Holding Session of Parliament in South

427. SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a growing opinion that the Session of Parliament should be held at least once a year at any place in South India; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government for accommodating that opinion in the interests of National Integration?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Regional Passport Office in each State

428. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to have a passport office in each State capital;

(b) if so, when the proposed regional passport offices will be opened in those State capitals which do not have one such office now; and

(c) whether steps have also been taken to provide adequate staff to existing passport offices in view of the enormous increase in their work?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). It is Government's objective to open passport offices in States which do not presently have one. To begin with, Regional Passoprt Offices will be opened in the States of Karnataka and Rajasthan early in the coming financial year. In order to provide a better service to the public in large States, where the volume of work does not warrant the opening of full-fledged Regional Passport Offices, Government proposes to open Sub-Regional Passport Offices. The details of these Offices are being worked out. It will be Government's endeavour to open as many Sub-Regional Passport Offices as possible during the coming financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Activities of Anand Margis in Britain

429. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the London Police has indicated that the

idea of launching the current international wave of terrorism to secure Mr. P. R. Sarkar's release is believed to have been first mooted by Anand Margis 'Dada'; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the information received by the Indian Government from the British Government about the activities of Anand Margis there?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir. We have not received any official report from the London Police to the effect that the idea of launching the current international wave of terrorism to secure P. R. Sarkar's release had been first mooted by Anand Marg 'Dada'. The prefix 'Dada' is common to certain categories of male members of Anand Marg and has no other significance.

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriation of persons held by India and Pakistan

430. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detenues held by India and Pakistan after the 1971 war, who still remain to be repatriated to their respective countries;

(b) statement showing the progress made in this regard may be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the reasons for this slow pace of repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) According to the information as at the end of January 1978, there are about 295 Pakistani nationals in detention in Indian jails. Similarly, according to the information received from the Government of Pakistan as well as our sources, there are about 250 Indians in Pakistani jails.

(b) The process of regular exchange of detainees between India and Pakistan started as a result of meetings between the Foreign-Secretaries of the two Governments held at Islamabad in 1976 for resuming the process of normalisation envisages under the Simla Agreement. Since then, there have been 5 exchanges between India and Pakistan as mentioned below:—

Sl. No.	Date of Exchange	Indians	Pakistanis
1	5-4-76	32	53
2	30-11-76	36	58
3	1-2-77	70	108
4	27-10-77	41	35
5	3-1-78	50	165

Since the last exchange, we have already proposed another exchange in February 1978. Pakistan Government's reply is awaited.

(c) Exchanges of detaines are arranged only after their national status has been verified by the two Governments. This process does take

time. However, all possible efforts are made to verify the particulars of Indian detainees as expeditiously as possible and to communicate to Pakistan Government. Similarly, for the repatriation of the Pakistani detainees in India, we have to await verification reports from the Pakistan Government.

India and Non-Proliferation Treaty

431. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have spelt out the minimum pre-condition for being signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty or to "Full Scope" safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna; and

(b) whether these preconditions have been communicated in World forums?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) There has been no change in India's policy of not signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as it is an unequal and discreminatory treaty. As regards the question of full-scope safeguards, the Prime Minister has, in a Press Conference held in New Delhi on 12th January, 1978, stated that once the United States and the Soviet Union, who had the largest arsenals of nuclear weapons, decide not to have explosions of any kind, peaceful or otherwise, and do not add to their arsenals and also come to an agreement to have gradual reduction of their nuclear arsenals with a view to complete destruction of nuclear weapons, India will have no difficulty in accepting full-scope safeguards. Under such conditions, all nuclear facilities will become civilian in nature and the same system of safeguards can be applied to all States without discrimination.

(b) No communication on the question of full-scope safeguards has so far been sent to any World forum.

USA, USSR talks for demilitarisation of Indian Ocean

432. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the results of talks between USA and USSR held in Berne recently for demilitarisation of Indian Ocean; and

(b) is it a fact that USA administration has granted additional grants for strengthening the base of Diego Garcia with sophisticated equipment?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) On the eve of the current session of the Berne talks India was informed by both sides that the talks so far had resulted in their differences being narrowed though the two sides had not yet reached complete agreement on various aspects of limitation of their naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

(b) The Government are not aware of any additional authorisation for Diego Garcia beyond $ 7.3 million authorised in 1977 for fical year 1978, out of which it has been reported that $ 3.3 million, allocated for aircraft maintenance and barracks construction, was subject to a review by the US Administration, of its Indian Ocean policy and an evaluation of its discussion with the USSR on arms control in the Indian Ocean.

Implementation of recommendations of Workers' Education Review Committee

433. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No 4140 on the 15th December, 1977 regarding review of working of workers education scheme and state the steps proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations of workers Education Review Committee accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): Decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Workers' Education Review Committee have been brought to the notice of the Central Board for Workers' Education, which is a 'Society' registered under the Societies Registration Act, for implementation. The reconstitution of the Society and its Governing Body is separately under consideration of the Government.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात निगम में कुल पूंजी निवेश और उसके कर्मचारियों की संख्या

434. **श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात उत्पादन के लिये बनाये गये सरकारी क्षेत्र के निगम में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी है और उसे अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है और इस घाटे को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ख) इस निगम में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनमें कितने श्रेणी एक और श्रेणी दो के तथा श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के कर्मचारी हैं और उनके वेतन और भत्तों पर 1975, 1976, और 1977 में अलग-अलग कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) संभवत: अभिप्राय स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० (सेल) से है जो इस्पात और सम्बद्ध आदान उद्योगों की एक नियंत्रक कम्पनी है । यह कम्पनी जनवरी, 1973 में निगमित की गई थी । इसके पूर्ण स्वामित्व में दो सहायक कम्पनियां हैं नामत: हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० (जो भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों और दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने की मालिक है और इनका प्रबन्ध चलाती है) और बोकारो स्टील लि० (जो बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की मालिक है और उसका प्रबन्ध चलाती है) । 31-3-1977 को कुल ब्लाक के रूप में (चल रहे पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य भी शामिल हैं) इन दोनों कम्पनियों में लगी कुल पूंजी और 31-3-1977 तक इनको हुई संचित हानि नीचे दी गई है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

	पूंजी -निवेश	संचित हानि
हिन्दुस्तानस्टील लि०	1591.70	(-)85.80
बोकारो स्टील लि०	1194.90	(-)42.73

वर्ष 1973-74 से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को लगातार लाभ हो रहा है और इसकी संचित हानि जो 31-3-1973 को 250.88 करोड़ रुपए थी घटकर 31-3-1977 को 85.80 करोड़ रुपये रह गई है । आशा है वर्ष 1977-78 में भी इसे लाभ होगा । बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण की सभी इकाइयां अभी चालू की जानी है । इसके साथ कारखाने का 40 लाख टन पिण्ड क्षमता तक विस्तार भी किया जा रहा है । अत: पहले से चालू इकाइयों में अधिकतम उत्पादन करने, शेष इकाइयों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू करने और विस्तार कार्य को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूर्ण करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Mentally retarded persons in India

435. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained statistics about the number of mentally retarded persons/ patients;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) state-wise details of the hospitals or institutions for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAM BI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Though attempts are made to collect statistics about the number of mentally retarded persons from the various mental hospitals in the country, but due to non response from some of the hospitals, the overall number of mentally retarded persons in the country available, is not absolutely reliable. However, the information received from the different hospitals during 1973, 1974 and 1975 indicate the following:

Year	Total No. of Mental Hospitals	Total No. of Hospitals reported data	Total No. of mental patients admitted	Total No. of mentally retarded patients	Percent of Col. No. 4 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1973	38	31	33,130	559	1.69
1974	38	20	14,989	154	1.03
1975	38	17	23,683	739	3.12

(c) The state-wise details of hospitals and institutions is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

List of Mental Hospitals in the Country

Andhra Pradesh

1 Government Mental Hospital, Waltair.
2 Hospital for Mental Diseases, Hyderabad.

Assam

3 Mental Hospital, Tezpur.

Bihar

4 Hospital for Mental Diseases, Ranchi.
5 Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala, Ranchi.

Gujarat

6 Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad.
7 Mental Hospital, Baroda.
8 Mental Hospital Bhuj
9 Mental Hospital, Jamnagar.

Jammu & Kashmir

10 Mental Hospital, Sirinagar.
11 Mental Hospital, Jammu.

Kerala

12 Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum.
13 Govt. Mental Hospital, Calicut.
14 Govt. Mental Hospital, Trichur.

Madhya Pradesh

15 Mental Hospital, Indore.

16 Mental Hospital, Gwalior.

Maharashtra

17 Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri.

18 N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana.

19 Mental Hospital, Nagpur.

20 Central Mental Hospital, Poona.

21 Kripamayee Mental Hospital, Miraj.

Tamil Nadu

22 Govt. Mental. Hospital, Madras.

Karnataka

23 Mental Hospital, Dharwar.

24 Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

Orissa

25 S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack.

Punjab

26 Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

Rajasthan

27 Mental Hospital, Jodhpur.

28 Mental Hospital, Jaipur.

Uttar Pradesh

29 Mental Hospital, Varanasi.

30 Mental Hospital, Bareilly.

31 Mental Hospital, Agra.

West Bengal

32 Mental Observation Ward, Calcutta.

33 Mental Hospital, Mankundu, Hooghly.

34 Bangiya Unmad Asram, Duttanagar, Calcutta.

35 Lumbini Park, Mental Hospital, Calcutta.

Delhi.

36 Mental Hospital, Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.

37 Hospital for Mental diseases, Shahadra. Delhi.

Goa, Daman & Diu

38 Mental Hospital, Panaji, Goa.

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में वृद्धि

436. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख को और कितनी मात्रा में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देश में टेलीफोन की बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में लगातार वृद्धि की जा रही है । आशा है कि वर्ष 1978–79 के दौरान देश भर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज क्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर लगभग 2 लाख लाइनें जोड़ दी जाएंगी ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में क्षय रोग अस्पताल

437. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में क्षयरोग अस्पताल में रोगियों की ठीक प्रकार से चिकित्सा नहीं की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार वहां उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Rural Health Scheme

438. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any modifications in the Health Scheme for Rural Areas;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in each State proposed to be covered under the scheme during the next five years; and

(d) whether it is proposed to involve voluntary agencies and educational institutions in the implementation of the health scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b). No, the Government of India have, however, allowed adaptation of the scheme to the local conditions obtaining in certain areas.

(c) It is proposed to cover all the villages in each State, which accepts the scheme, by April 1932.

(d) Yes, whenever voluntary organisations are willing to participate, their services are proposed to be utilized for training the community health workers. It is proposed to assign them specific areas and work. As regards educational institutions, a beginning is being made by involving the medical colleges of modern medicine in taking care of three Primary Health Centres each.

Monthly Publications of Postal Employees Union of Thana (Maharashtra)

439. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of District and circle authorities of Posts and Telegraphs Department have been drawn to the monthly publications, published by Postal Employees Organisation Class III of Thana (Maharashtra) wherein the organisation give vent to its various grievances and difficulties;

(b) if so, whether the action taken is informed to the concerned in due time; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the publications for the months of October, November and December 1977 and whether concerned authorities were informed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No replies are required to be given relating to matter published in bulletins. Replies are given to correspondence received from the concerned branch Unions. The action was taken on matter published in the Bulletin of October—December, 1977.

Action for occupying plot meant for Telephone Exchange at Ulhasnagar

440. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 633 dated 17th November, 1977 and state:

(a) what action have Government taken against the person or persons

who have unauthorizedly occupied the plot earmarked for P&T for the construction of new building of Telephone Exchange at Ulhasnagar (Dist. Thana, Maharashtra);

(b) who are the persons who unauthorizedly occupied the said plot and since when;

(c) what preventive measures were taken by the local P&T officers for unauthorized occupation and for removal of the same as soon as it came to their notice; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Sir, the plot referred to in reply to question No. 693 of 17th November 1977 had only been earmarked for use of P & T in the development plans of the town. It had not been made available to the department. In view of this position the details about the unauthorized occupation are not available with the Department. The Department also could not take any action to prevent unauthorized occupation or get it vacated.

As stated in the reply to earlier question a requisition for a suitable plot of land has been placed with the State Government and the matter is being pursued actively.

Target for opening of new Post Offices in rural and urban areas

441. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 dated the 17th November 1977 and state:

(a) keeping in view, the target of opening new post offices in rural and urban areas of Maharashtra State and other postal facilities of providing mobile post offices and letter boxes during the current financial year, how many of them have been provided by the end of January, 1978, and whether the said target will be achieved before 31st March, 1978; and

(b) if not, who is responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The targets for the current year 1977-78 and achievements upto 31st January 1978 are as follows:

Scheme	Targets for 1977-78	Achievements upto 31-1-1978
1. Opening of P.Os.		
Urban .	20	30
Rural .	236	179
2. Villages to be covered through Mobile P.Os. .	2,975	3,235
3. Installation of letter boxes . .	4,980	1,139

The targets are expected to be achieved by 31st March 1978.

(b) does not arise.

P. F. outstanding during 1977 and names of first six defaulters

442. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provident fund contributions of workers are not de-

posited by employees regularly with Government;

(b) the rules in force for such deposits and the amount which has not been deposited during 1977;

(c) the names of the first six biggest transgressors and the specific action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such transgressions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) Yes, in some cases, employers have not deposited such contributions.

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statements at Annexures A and B. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1581/78].

(d) Action is/has been taken by the Provident Fund Authorities against the defaulting employees under section 8 (recovery of dues as arrears of land revenue) and sections 14, 14A, 14AA (prosecution) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Additionally, prosecutions under sections 406/409 Indian Penal Code (breach of trust and criminal misappropriation) are instituted by them in certain chronic cases of default where the employers deduct employees' share of provident fund contribution from their wages but do not remit the same to the provident fund authorities. The Courts are approached under section 110 of Cr. P. C. for binding the defaulting employers for good behaviour.

The Central Board of Trustees have also recommended that:

(i) The Organisation should have its own independent Recovery Machinery under the control and supervision of the Commissioners on the lines of the one introduced by the Income Tax Department.

(ii) Special Courts may be set up, particularly in areas where the volume of prosecution cases is very large, for expeditious disposal of the prosecution cases launched under the Act.

These suggestions are under consideration.

Employment generated by India's Export Trade

443. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's estimate of direct and indirect employment generated by India's export trade;

(b) what is the number of workers employed in the following export oriented industries—readymade garments, footwear, finished leather, leather manufactures, engineering industry, chemical industry both in the large, small and as well as public and private sector; and

(c) what estimated percentage of workers employed in these industries is dependent on export sales of the products of these industries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) In the absence of any regular system of collection of statistics of employment in respect of such trade, it is difficult to make an estimate.

(b) Statement is enclosed.

(c) Information is not available.

Statement

Employment in the Organised Scheme during 1976 and 1977 (31st March)*

Industry mentioned in the question	Industry Code	Corresponding description according to National Industrial Classification, 1979 adopted in Employment Market Information Programme of D.G. E&T.	Employment in thousands					
			1976			1977 (provisilonal)		
			Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Readymade garments	264	Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel	9·1	18·3	27·4	9·3	21·1	30·3
Footwear	291	Manufacture of footwear (excluding repair) except valcanised or moulded rubber or plasitc footwear	3·7	17·5	21·2	3·6	17·1	20·7
Finished leather except Leather Manufaeture	29 201	Manufacture of leather and leather & fur products except repair and footwear	1·3	14·6	15·9	1·9	15·4	17·2
Engineering	33 to 38	Basic metal and alloys industries, Manufacture of metal products and parts; manufacture of machinery, machine tools and parts; Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts; Manufactu·e of transport equipment and parts and other Manufacturing Industries.	638·3	1058·3	1696·7	687·6	1062·2	1749·9
Chemical	31	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products except products of petroleum and coal	115·2	278.3	393·5	121·1	289·9	411·1

Organised Sector covers all the establishments in Public Sector and those non-agricultural establishments in Private Sector which employ 10 and more workers.

NOTE:—Figures in rows may not necessarily add up to total due to rounding off.

Average monthly/daily wage of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled industrial worker

444. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average monthly/daily wage of an unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled industrial worker in India;

(b) what are the average wages of comparable categories of industrial workers in USA, UK, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, France, Canada and Netherland; and

(c) what is the difference in productivity of an average Indian worker as compared to the workers of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b) A statement containing available comparable information on the wages of lowest paid employees is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1582/78].

(c) No comparative figures are available.

Opening of Electronic Telephone Exchanges

445. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more electronic telephone exchanges in the country during 1978-79; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Waiting list for telephone connections as on 31-12-1977

446. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections on 31-12-77, State-wise; and

(b) when they are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) State-wise waiting list as on 31st December, 1977 is as follows:—

States	Waiting list
Andhra	4,231
Bihar	938
Gujarat including Ahmedabad City	21098
Haryana	2,158
Himachal Pradesh	493
J&k	1,181
Karnataka	4,780
Kerala	8,132
Madhya Pradesh	8,26
Maharashtra (including Bombay City and Goa)	57,197
N.E. Circle covering the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizaram, Tripura	605
Orissa	160
Punjab	9,822
Rajasthan	3,749
Sikkim	21
Tamil Nadu	4,992
U.P.	4,838
West Bengal including Calcutta City	26,802
	1,51,523

Union Territories	Waiting List
Andaman N. Islands	16
Chandigarh	2,089
Delhi	46,017
Laksh Dweep	6
Pondicherry	35
Daman, Dieu Silvasa	53
Mahe	49
	48,265

(b) Efforts are being made to clear these waiting lists to the extent possible by the end of 1980, but in certain areas in some of the larger towns and cities, it may not be possible to achieve the same. It may also not be possible to provide very long distance connections in a few smaller towns also.

दूसरी अखिल भारतीय जनसंख्या परियोजना

447. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दूसरी अखिल भारतीय जनसंख्या परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार द्वारा सुझाये गये चार जिलों के नामों को यथावत स्वीकार कर लिया है अथवा उनमें कोई संशोधन किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विश्व बैंक अथवा किसी अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान से इस बारे में कोई सिफारिशें की हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका प्राथमिकता क्रम क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना भागलपुर जिले में कब तक आरम्भ की जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) इस पूरे मामले पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Complaint re: defective telephone service in Paneli-Moti Village, District Rajkot

449. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint regarding defective telephone service since 17-12-77 from Telephone Users Association of village Paneli-Moti, Taluqa Upleta Distt. Rajkot, Gujarat has been received and if so, the demands made therein; and

(b) whether any non-cooperation movement on this account was launched by the telephone subscribers of Paneli-Moti village against Government and if so, the action taken to meet their demands and the arrangements made to provide smooth and regulated telephone service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir; a complaint had been received by DET Rajkot on 17th December, 1977 from the party. The main demands and complaints are as follows:

(i) Getting wrong numbers and no dial tone.

(ii) Trunk lines from Paneli-Moti are not working properly.

(iii) Paneli-Moti SAX should be parented to Upleta instead of Bhayavadar as at present.

(b) SDOT Dhoraji met some of the important subscribers and no non-cooperation movement threatened was launched. The temporary difficulty in getting wrong numbers and no dial tone was due to re-arrangement of

junctions between Paneli-Moti SAX and its parent exchange, and handling of equipment during expansion work of the SAX from 50 lines to 100 lines. This has been completed. The faulty open wire trunk line has been attended to in January, 1978. The exchange is now working satisfactorily without any complaint. The parent exchange, which is at present Bhayavadar cannot be changed to Upleta, as according to existing rules, SAX is to be connected to the nearest exchange.

सातापार गांव, जामनगर जिला के लिये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का प्रावधान

450. **श्री धर्म सिंहभाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य के जिला जामनगर में जामजोधपुर तालुका के सातापार गांव में कितने लोगों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने की मांग की थी ;

(ख) सातापार गांव को कब और कहां से टेलीफोन लाइनें उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी; और

(ग) सातापार गांव के निकट किस गांव में और कितनी दूर पर टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जामनगर जिले (गुजरात) के जामजोधपुर तालुका के सातापार गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए मई, 1977 में 8 व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन दिए थे ।

(ख) मौजूदा आवेदकों की सख्या इतनी काफी नहीं है जिसके आधार पर सातापार में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध हो सके ।

(ग) जामजोधपुर में टेलीफोन सुविधा उपलब्ध है । यह स्थान सातापार गांव से 30 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है ।

Increase in use of Narcotic Drugs by Students

451. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increate in the use of narcotic drugs by the students during the last two years and if so, what are the reasons for this increase; and

(b) whether Government are takIng some steps to check this phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) There have been reports to the effect that the use of intoxicating drugs is on the increase, particularly amongst the students. The Central Government therefore, appointed a Committee to, *inter-alia* enquire into the extent of drug addiction in the country particularly amongst the studen community. Copies of the Committee's Report, "Drug Abuse in India" were laid on the Table of the Sabha on 5th December, 1977. Copies of the Report have also been sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments for taking necessary action on the recommendations relating to them.

गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का प्रावधान

452. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1977 से जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़,

जामनगर, राजकोट, भावनगर, सुरेन्द्र नगर, अमरेली और कच्छ जिलों में, जिलावार, कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये गये;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में इन जिलों में जिलावार, उपलब्ध किये जाने वाले नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में इन जिलों में जिलावार, कितने नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग) विभाग हर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की प्रतीक्षा सूची और नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों आदि का रिकार्ड सामान्यतः अलग-अलग रखता है । इन तीनों जिलों के विवरण का संकलन किया जा रहा है और सत्र के दौरान इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

छाया प्लाट वार्ड संख्या 11, पोरबन्दर (गुजरात) में एक शाखा डाकघर खोलने संबंधी मांग

453. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात राज्य में स्थित आदर्श मित्र मंडल, पोरबन्दर जिला जूनागढ़ ने नवम्बर, 1977 में पोरबन्दर के छाया प्लाट वार्ड संख्या 11 में एक शाखा डाकघर खोलने की मांग की थी और यदि हां, तो शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिए क्या कारण दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) वहां पर शाखा डाकघर कब खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) :(क) जी हां ।

इस इलाके की जनता को बेहतर डाक सुविधाएं देने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई है और डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य पाया गया है । उपर्युक्त इमारत उपलब्ध हो जाने पर यह डाकघर खोल दिया जाएगा ।

Points discussed with Prime Minister of U.K.

454. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points discussed by the Prime Minister of India with the Prime Minister of UK while the latter visited India recently;

(b) the assessment regarding the result of this visit and also the discussion held with him;

(c) whether it is a fact that India and UK could not agree on questions in relation to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) During the visit of the British Prime Minister to India, the talks covered various international issues, including the situation in Africa and West Asia and the North-South Dialogue. Bilateral issues pertaining to trade, persons of Indian origin in

the UK and economic cooperation were also touched upon.

(b) The visit succeeded in achieving its main objective which was to strengthen the friendly relations between the UK and India.

(c) and (d). The Prime Minister explained Government of India's stand on various aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This was understood by the British Prime Minister.

Points discussed with Shah of Iran

455. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points discussed by the Prime Minister with Shah of Iran when he visited India recently; and

(b) the assessment regarding the result of this visit and also the discussion held with Shah of Iran?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Prime Minister held detailed discussions with the Shahanshah of Iran during his visit to India on important international issues and matters of regional significance. They also decided to explore further possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation between them.

(b) The visit resulted in forging closer bonds between India and Iran and in widening the field of cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and through joint ventures in other countries. The Shahanshah of Iran offered to make available additional crude oil supplies on credit basis to participate in or finance approved project such as Alumina project for the Eastern Coast deposits of bauxite, Paper and Pulp Factory for Tripura and the Second Stage of Rajasthan Canal. It was also decided to constitute a Sub-Joint Committee on Petro-Chemicals for pursuing possibilities of bilateral cooperation in that field. In the cultural field, it was decided to establish two chairs, one at Tehran and the other in Delhi to promote research and study of the history of India-Iran relations. The Government of India have decided to assist in the organisation of an exhibition of India art and culture in Iran in 1980.

Steel production hampered during the current year

456. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel production has been hampered during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons;

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify these faults; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Although the aggregate production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April 1977—January 1978, exceeded the production in the corresponding period in 1976-77 by 1.2 per cent, it fell short of the target by 5.9 per cent.

(b) and (c). Production has been affected adversely on account of such factors as frequent restrictions/interruptions in the supply of power, particularly at Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants and at IISCO; inadequate supplies of coking coal in terms of quantity and quality; strike at Dugda and Bhojudih Coal Washeries in October, 1977 and indifferent industrial relations situation in some of the plants, particularly at IISCO.

Constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, D.V.C. and the coal supplying agencies so as

to secure improved supplies of power and coking coal.

(d) A progressive increase in steel production is expected as a result of better utilization of existing capacity, commissioning of the remaining units of the first phase of Bokaro Steel Plant and the completion of schemes of expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes each. Possibilities of introducing technological innovations at Bhilai and Bokaro are also under examination which will help increase production with marginal investment. Government has also sanctioned Stage I of Salem Steel Project which, on completion, will produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel flat products annually.

Proposal to expand Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant

457. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand Bhilai and Bokaro Steel plants·

(b) if so, the financial help asked for;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the quality of steel and to produce value added items like niobuin steel high tensile, stainless and other special steels which have great demand in the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from the present capacity of 2.5 million tonnes to 4.0 million tonnes of Steel ingots per annum. Present estimated cost is Rs. 1120 crores. Bokaro Steel Plant is being expanded from the present capacity of 1.7 Million tonnes to 4.0 million tonnes of steel ingots. The present estimated cost is about Rs. 1072 crores. For both these projects, USSR Government have extended Rouble credit facilities. A proposal to increase further the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 million tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 115 crores is under preliminary stages of consideration.

Possibilities of increasing further production of steel in Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants through introduction of technological modifications and improvements are being explored. The quality of steel produced at the Steel Plants is being improved continuously through Research and Development efforts, better organisation of production and shop level quality control measures. The proportion of tested quality steels in the total output has gradually increased. Rourkela Steel Plant has produced and supplied high strength low alloy steel for expansion project of Bhilai Steel Plant. Bokaro Steel Plant has also developed production of high strength low alloy steel.

Blocks covered under Rural Community Health Service Scheme

458. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks covered under the Rural Community Health Service Scheme during 1977-78;

(b) the number of Community Health Workers already trained and proposed to be trained; and

(c) the expenditure envisaged for the scheme and the shares of the Central and State Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The number of Blocks covered under the Community Health Workers Scheme launched on the 2nd October, 1977 is about 726.

(b) The number of Community Health Workers who have been trained in the first batch is about 14060. The total number of Community Health Workers expected to be trained during 1977-78 is about 28,000.

(c) The implementation of the scheme during 1977-78 would involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.26 crores. The scheme is 100 per cent Centrally sponsored.

Foreign Minister's visit to Pakistan

459. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY.
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Pakistan this month; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both sides mentioned bilateral and multi-lateral subjects of interest to them. It was agreed that steps should be taken to review the Trade Agreement of 1975, to resume discussions on the Salal dam project and to facilitate freer flow of news and information as well as contacts between the people in the two countries.

Export of hot rolled and cold rolled steel sheets to USA

460. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement in December, 1977 to export hot rolled and cold rolled steel sheets to USA firm Hind Metals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Interns and Students of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

461. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether interns and the students of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, went on a two day strike on 31.1.78 and 1.2.78;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to students there existed an agreement with the authorities of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi that 80 per cent of all Junior Residents' seats be

filled in January and 20 per cent in July as against the announced list of 60 per cent in January and 40 per cent in July and that reservation of 33 per cent of the total seats for the Institute graduates for admission to various post-graduate courses be made over and above the number that they may be selected in open competition.

(c) The demands have been considered as unreasonable as there was no such agreement. Due to all-India character of the Institute, it was not found possible to have reservation of 33 per cent of seats for Institute candidates over and above the number that they may be selected in open competition.

Removal of former Director, Labour Bureau

462. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Director of the Labour Bureau has been removed from service by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the former Director has gone for appeal against the Governments decision; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Shri K. K. Bhatia, Joint Director, Labour Bureau who officiated as Director Labour Bureau for some time in the past on an *ad hoc* basis, was dismissed from service as a result of the departmental enquiry instituted against him. The officer had filed a Writ Petition in the Himachal Pradesh High Court against his dismissal order. The petition was summarily dismissed by the High Court.

राजस्थान के नगरों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

464. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 50,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ऐसे नगरों के नाम क्या है जिनमें स्वचालित टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) इन नगरों में ऐसी टेलीफोन सेवा कब तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या जयपुर के साथ जिला मुख्यालयों को एस-टी-डी लाइन से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : (क) और (ख) : वांछित सूचना इस प्रकार है :

क्र० सं०	स्थान का नाम	संभावित समय जब तक कि एक्सचेंज को आटोमेटिक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है
1.	बीकानेर	1978–79
2.	चुरू	1979–80
3.	सीकर	1980–81
4.	श्रीगंगानगर	1982–83
5.	टोंक	1980–81

(ग) जी हां। अलवर को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिए जयपुर के साथ पहले ही जोड़ा जा चुका है। जोधपुर अजमेर, कोटा, उदयपुर और ब्यावर को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिए जयपुर से जोड़ने की योजनाओं

पर कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। आशा है कि अगले 3 वर्षों में ये योजनायें पूरी हो जायेंगी। तत्पश्चात् बाकी जिला मुख्यालयों में भी उत्तरोत्तर उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग की सुविधा दे दी जाएगी।

खेतड़ी नगर में शिक्षा सुविधायें

465. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी नगर में रह रहे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए विद्यमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्कूलों तथा स्कूलों के लिये अतिरिक्त स्थान की मांग की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान कापर के सोफिया स्कूल को सहायता के रूप में लाखों रूपये दिये जा रहे हैं जबकि यह स्कूल वहां के साधारण कर्मचारियों की पहुंच के बाहर है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सोफिया स्कूल को कितना धन दिया जाता है तथा अन्य स्कूलों पर कितना व्यय किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा): (क) और (ख). खेतड़ी नगर में रह रहे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को निम्नलिखित शिक्षा सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं :—

स्कूलों की संख्या	
हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल :	1
मिडिल स्कूल :	2
लोअर प्राइमरी मिडिल स्कूल :	1
नर्सरी स्कूल :	3
कुल	7

इन स्कूलों में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० के कर्मचारियों के 3300 से अधिक बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। वर्तमान राजस्थान राजकीय मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल बनाने के लिए 1977 में मांग की गई है। इस संबंध में हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० द्वारा राज्य सरकार से बीतचीत की जा रही है। खेतड़ी स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में पहली कक्षा में सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाने की भी मांग की गई थी ताकि अधिक बच्चों को दाखिला मिल सके। खेतड़ी स्थित विभिन्न स्कूलों में अतिरिक्त दाखिलों की संभावना को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से कंपनी ने और क्लास-रूम बनाने के लिए पहले ही धनराशि मंजूर कर दी है।

(ग) और (घ). खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स द्वारा विभिन्न स्कूलों पर खर्च की गई/बजट में प्रस्तावित राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

स्कूल	1977–78 तक		1978–79 हेतु बजट		जोड़		जोड़
	भवन	अन्य खर्च	भवन	अन्य खर्च	भवन	अन्य खर्च	
केन्द्रीय	14.07	21.29	2.40	9.16	16.47	30.45	46.92
राजकीय	4.61	0.79	10.75	2.55	15.36	3.34	18.70
सोफिया	10.55	1.31	5.0	0.24	15.55	1.55	17.10
नर्सरी	0.30	3.23	4.00	1.17	4.30	4.40	8.70

सोफिया स्कूल पर खर्चा मुख्यत: उपयुक्त भवन के लिए है । अन्य स्कूलों के पास पहले से ही ऐसे भवन है । सोफिया स्कूल का संचालन व्यय, अर्थात् भवन के अलावा अन्य व्यय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय और राजकीय मिडिल स्कूल के संचालन व्यय की तुलना में बहुत कम है क्योंकि सोफिया स्कूल अपना बहुत कुछ संचालन व्यय बच्चों के मां-बाप से प्राप्त फीस से पूरा कर लेता है । कुछ कर्मचारियों के भी बच्चे सोफिया स्कूल में पढ़ रहे हैं ।

Repair of Equipment lying idle in Medical Colleges, District Hospitals and Health Centres in M.P.

467. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the *Indian Express* dated 30th January, 1978 that equipment worth Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. one crore is lying idle in medical colleges, district hospitals and health centres of Madhya Pradesh and some of this has not been repaired for more than ten years; and

(b) whether the Central Government would like to utilise its good offices for the repair or extend its cooperation to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to this. In this connection requisite information is being collected from the State Government. However, there is a Central scheme for establishment of a few regional workshops in the country for repair of highly sophisticated electro-medical equipment/instruments. When these workshops are established, it will be possible to extend assistance to the various States for repair of medical equipments.

बाल रंगने के पदार्थ के प्रयोग से कैंसर

468. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य विभाग को इस रिपोर्ट की जानकारी है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि बाल रंगने के पदार्थ के प्रयोग से कैंसर हो सकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई है अथवा उसका जांच कराने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध का एक समाचार हाल ही मे एक स्थानीय समाचार पत्र में छपा था ।

(ख) इस मामले में इस क्षेत्र के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ की राय मांगी गई है ।

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में टिप्पण लिखना तथा प्रारूप बनाना

469. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय श्रेणीवार कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं तथा उनमे ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी में काम करने का ज्ञान अथवा प्रवीणता है;

(ख) हिन्दी में काम करने का ज्ञान अथवा प्रवीणता वाले उनमें से ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत करते हैं;

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारी किन कारणों से टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत नहीं करते हैं; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा प्रारूप प्रस्तुत करने के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क)

	राज-पत्रित	अराज-पत्रित	कुल
1. कुल कर्मचारी	92	287	379
2. हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारी अर्थात् वे कर्मचारी जिन्होंने :—			
(1) मैट्रिक परीक्षा या उसकी समतुल्य या उससे उच्चतर परीक्षा हिन्दी विषय के साथ उत्तीर्ण की है, अथवा			
(2) केन्द्रीय सरकार की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत आयोजित प्राज्ञ परीक्षा या जब उस सरकार द्वारा किसी विशिष्ट प्रवर्ग के पदों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाए, उस योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई निम्नतर परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की है, अथवा			
(3) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस निमित्त विनिर्दिष्ट कोई अन्य परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण कर ली है, अथवा			
यह घोषणा की है कि उन्होंने ऐसा ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है।	36	101	137
3. हिन्दी में प्रवीणता रखने वाले कर्मचारी अर्थात् वे कर्मचारी जिन्होंने :—			
(1) मैट्रिक परीक्षा या उसकी कोई समतुल्य या उससे उच्चतर परीक्षा—हिन्दी की परीक्षा के माध्यम के रुप में अपनाकर, उत्तीर्ण की है, अथवा			
(2) स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा में अथवा स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा के समतुल्य या उससे उच्चतर किसी अन्य परीक्षा में हिन्दी उनका एक वैकल्पिक विषय थी, अथवा			
(3) यह घोषणा की है कि उन्हें हिन्दी में प्रवीणता प्राप्त है।	34	155	189

(ख)

	राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित	कुल
हिन्दी की तिमाही प्रगति के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हिन्दी में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी में वे कर्मचारी आते हैं जो अपना 25% कार्य हिन्दी में करते हैं । इस के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—	9	28	37

(ग) चूंकि राजभाषा नियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में काम करने की छूट है, अत: कर्मचारी अपनी-अपनी सुविधानुसार हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में काम करते हैं ।

(घ) भाग (ग) में दिए गए उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए संयुक्त सचिव/सचिव/मंत्री महोदय की ओर से सभी अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी में अधिकाधिक कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने छोटी-छोटी तथा नेमी टिप्पणियां हिन्दी में लिखना भी आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

Commissioning of New Telephone Exchange in Delhi

470. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present progress with regard to the commissioning of new telephone exchanges in Delhi to meet the demand;

(b) what is the programme in this regard during 1978 and how many new telephone lines are likely to be provided, area-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot more telephone lines to the General and Special categories to remove stagnation from these two categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The progress of commissioning of new telephone exchange capacities in Delhi during 1977-78 is as follows:

(i) Delhi Gate Extension 300 lines; commissioned on 18-10-1977.

(ii) Hauz Khas-I Extension 1500 lines; commissioned on 17-12-77.

(iii) Shakti Nagar Extension 1500 lines; commissioned on 16-2-1978.

(iv) Rajouri Garden-I 5000 lines; commissioned on 18-2-1978.

(b) It is hoped to commission the following exchanges during 1978:

	Lines
(i) Chanakyapuri Exension	600
(ii) Karol Bagh-I Extension	800
(iii) Hauz Khas-II New	10,000
(iv) Shahdara East Extension	1,600
(v) Nehru Place New	2,000
(vi) Tis Hazari-III New	10,000
(vii) Shakti Nagar New	10,000
(viii) Janpath-V New	2,000
TOTAL	37,000

(c) A proposal to increase the proportion of telephones to be allotted under 'General' category is under consideration.

Sino-India Relations

471. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made recently to normalise relations with China and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). Since the exchange of Ambassadors between India and China in 1976, relations between the two countries have gradually moved away from the frozen state which characterized India-China relations since 1962. Within the framework of our policy of seeking improvement of relations with China in conformity with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, delegations have been exchanged between the two countries in various fields such as agriculture, health, sports etc. Further exchanges in technical and functional fields, as well as in the fields of culture, journalism etc. are under consideration. Consequent on the resumption of trade links and the transaction of two-way trade in the Canton Fair 1977, a delegation of five leading Chinese State Trading Organisations is currently visiting India, at the invitation of Indian public sector organisations, to explore possible avenues of mutually beneficial trade.

बोकारो स्टील सिटी के स्कूलों में कला अध्यापक

472. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो स्टील सिटी में उसके शिक्षा विभाग के अधीन काम कर रहे कला (चित्रकला/ड्राइंग) अध्यापकों को दिया जाने वाला वेतनमान मैट्रिक योग्यता के आधार पर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कलकत्ता, पटना और लखनऊ आदि में उद्योग तथा कला कालेजों में छात्र मैट्रिक परीक्षा पास करने के बाद पांच वर्षों तक शिक्षा लेते है तथा उन्हें दिया गया डिप्लोमा अथवा डिग्री स्नात्कोत्तर डिग्री जैसी अन्तिम डिग्री जैसी समझी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त मांगों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें उचित वेतनमान देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे प्राप्त किया जा रहा है और सभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indo-US Relations

473. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the American President's visit to India during the month of January, 1978 did not improve the relations between the two countries very much; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). President Carter's was a goodwill visit and it achieved the objective of strengthening friendly relations and developing further rapport between the leaders of the two countries. It helped us share our views on major world issues and achieve a better understanding of each other's position on bilateral as well as international issues.

During the visit, President Carter informed us that he was recommending the release of 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium for Tarapore, an application for which is pending with US authorities. President Carter and Prime Minister Desai also expressed their personal interest in intensifying cooperation under the Indo-US Joint Commission in diverse fields relating to trade, economic development, science, technological cooperation and freer exchanges in cultural and educational fields.

Conflict between Vietnam & Cambodia

474. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the Government of India to solve the problems which had arisen between the two India's friendly countries Vietnam and Cambodia;

(b) whether Minister of State for External Affairs while visiting Vietnam have expressed concern over this problem; and

(c) if so, details of the efforts made to bring about significant improvement in the political climate in that area?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). On various occasions, we have expressed our concern over the continuance of the conflict and expressed the hope that the differences between Kampuchea and Vietnam, both non-aligned and developing countries, would be resolved peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

Expansion of Diego Garcia

475. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America have taken a decision to expand their air and naval bases in Diego Garcia and other bases in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Government have no information to the effect that USA have taken any recent decision to expand their bases in the Indian Ocean. Negotiations are at present underway between the US and the Soviet Union on stabilisation of their forces in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government have consistently opposed foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. Government's views on the subject are well known.

राज्यों द्वारा बीडी कर्मचारी कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त धनराशि का प्रयोग

476. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीड़ी कर्मचारी कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या बीड़ी उद्योग राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त उपकर के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त धन राशि के उपयोग तथा अधिनियम को कार्यक्रम देने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों की मांग के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नारंग साय) : (क) विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या** LT 1583/78]

(ख) बीड़ी तथा सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 को लागू करने का काम राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में है, जबकि बीड़ी कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन इन श्रमिकों संबंधी कल्याण-योजनाओं की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). केवल मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बीड़ी श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए एकत्र किया गया उपकर राज्य सरकार को हस्तान्तरित कर दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि वह कल्याण कार्यों की व्यवस्था कर सके। इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

वर्ष 1977 के दौरान निर्यात सहित इस्पात का उत्पादन और खपत

477. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय इस्पात का उत्पादन कितना होता है;

(ख) देश में उसकी वार्षिक खपत कितनी है; और

(ग) कलैण्डर वर्ष 1977 के दौरान किस-किस देश को कितना-कितना इस्पात निर्यात किया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) वर्ष 1975–76 में देश में विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन 63.76 लाख टन था इसमें क्रमिक रूप से वृद्धि हुई है और वर्ष 1976–77 में उत्पादन 78.57 लाख टन हो गया है। चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 81.45 लाख टन उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान देश में इस्पात की खपत 69.35 लाख टन होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) कलैण्डर वर्ष 1977 के दौरान किया गया देशवार निर्यात संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1977 में इस्पात के निर्यात का देशवार ब्यौरा

क्रम सं०	देश	मात्रा (टन)
1.	आबू धाबी	39800
2.	अदन	1100
3.	अफगानिस्तान	1500
4.	बंगलादेश	27600
5.	बर्मा	10500
6.	बहरेन	1000
7.	बल्गारिया	12400
8.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया	30000
9.	दुबई	54600

क्रम सं०	देश	मात्रा (टन)
10.	डोहा	4900
11.	मिस्र	135700
12.	इथोपिया	100
13.	ग्रीक	29500
14.	गुआना	200
15.	हांगकांग	5200
16.	ईरान	163200
17.	इराक	200
18.	इंडोनेशिया	50500
19.	जोर्डन	3000
20.	कुवैत	104300
21.	कीनिया	16600
22.	लीबिया	14900
23.	लाओस	100
24.	मारिशस	3700
25.	मलेशिया	1900
26.	मस्कट	16300
27.	पाकिस्तान	27300
28.	फिलिपाईन्स	81400
29.	श्रीलंका	16300
30.	साऊदी अरब	116500
31.	सूडान	1400
32.	सीरिया	33900
33.	सेशल	100
34.	तायवान	500
35.	तंजानिया	5200
36.	थाईलैंड	5500
37.	तुर्की	9800
38.	अमेरिका	71400
39.	सोवियत रूस	97700
40.	ब्रिटेन	2000
41.	यमन	16300
42.	यूगोस्लाविया	200
43.	जाम्बिया	700
44.	जांजीवार	100

नोट : आंकड़े निकटतम सैकड़ों के आधार पर हैं ।

वर्ष 1977 में मन्दसौर तथा रतलाम जिलों में पब्लिक काल आफिस खोला जाना

478. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों से पब्लिक काल आफिस खोलने तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 तक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की मांग की गई थी;

(ख) इन जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर वर्ष 1977 में पब्लिक काल आफिस खोले गये;

(ग) क्या बहुत से स्थानों के लिए पब्लिक काल आफिस मंजूर किये गये थे परन्तु ये अभी तक चालू नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और ये कब तक चालू कर दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) (i) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए मांग प्राप्त हुई है :—

मन्दसौर जिला	रतलाम जिला
1. सवान	1. धराड
2. नागरी	2. बाजना
3. सिंगोली	3. रिंगनोड
4. गांधीसागर	4. बंगरोड
5. पारदा	5. सिमलावाडा
6. मोरवान	6. कालूखेडा
7. मुल्तानपुर	7. शिवगढ़
8. भटखेड़ी	8. धामनार
9. नवाली	9. कलालिया
10. नाहरगढ़	10. मारवान
11. चन्दवासा	11. खरवा
12. कचनारा	12. उलाई
13. बबुलडा	13. शिवपुर
14. संजीत	14. धमनोड
15. जवाद रोड	15. रावती
16. कदवास	16. पंचेद
17. भेंसोडा	
18. महागढ़	
19. अयाना	

(ii) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए मांग

मन्दसौर जिला .	कोई नहीं
रतलाम . . .	एक (जावरा-200 लाइनों से बढाकर 300 लाइनें करना

(ख) 1977 के दौरान निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गए थे—

मन्दसौर जिला	रतलाम जिला
1. नामली	1. पंचेद
2. भटखेड़ी	2. मारवान
3. महागढ़	3. शिवगढ़
4. सरवानिया महाराज	4. बिलपांक
5. सिंगोली	5. बगरोड
6. मोरवान	6. धराड
7. सवान	7. बाजना
8. पारदा	8. धमनोड
9. मुल्तानपुर	
10. नागरी	

(ग) मन्दसौर जिले के 8 और स्थानों में तथा रतलाम जिले के 7 और स्थानों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की मंजूरी दी गई है ।

(घ) सारे देश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर निधियों और माल-सामान की सम्भावित उपलब्धता के आधार पर विभिन्न चरणों वाले कार्यक्रम के अनुसार खोले जा रहे हैं । रतलाम और मन्दसौर जिलों के उपर्युक्त स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों को वर्ष 1978–79 में खोलने के प्रयास किए जाएंगे ।

Strike by Newspapers Employees

479. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newspaper employees went on a day's token strike all over the country on January 24, to press their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). It has been reported that the Newspaper employees went on a day's token strike on January 24, as a protest against the withdrawal of the employers' representatives from the Wage Boards and the delay that they fear this may cause in the *presentation* of the final report of the Wage Boards. Discussions have been held by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour with the representatives of the employers and employees, separately and jointly, to resolve the deadlock. The next round of these discussions is expected to take place early next month.

Setting up of Standing Committee to Organise Rural Labour and Extending them Social Security Schemes.

480. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Standing Committee for continuous monitoring of the progress made in organising the rural labour and extending to them Social Security Schemes; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Yes. Action has been initiated to set up a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour as recommended by the Special Conference held on the subject on 25-1-1978.

Coal Supplied to Steel Plants

481. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal being supplied to Steel plants was found to be of deteriorating quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he had written a letter to the Energy Minister as has been reported by Hindustan Times dated 13-1-1978 and had suggested that the Department of Coal and Washeries be transferred to his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a gradual deterioration in the quality of coal being supplied to the Steel plants. The ash content in the coal has gone up to about 20 per cent as against the norm of 16.5 per cent to 17 per cent. Consequently, the ash in Blast Furnance coke has gone up to the level of 26 per cent to 28 per cent as compared to the design stipulation of 22-23 per cent.

(c) and (d). A reference was made to the Ministry of Energy suggesting the transfer of coking coal washeries (and the connected collieries where these are integrated units) from Coal India Limited to Steel Authority of India Limited as it was felt that if the quality of washed coal from the washeries could be improved, it world,

in turn help to improve the productivity of the Steel plants. Detailed discussions are being held between the Department of Steel and the Department of Coal to resolve difficulties being faced by the Steel plants on account of supply of poor quality coal.

Smuggling by Diplomats

482. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the concern expressed by the Union Minister of State for Finance over the increased involvement of diplomats in smuggling activities and the view held by him that they could be dealt with only at the highest level in the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has since been taken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government maintains a close watch with a view to preventing smuggling activities by Indian citizens and foreign nationals and the Ministry of External Affairs is in continuous touch with the Revenue Intelligence authorities of the Ministry of Finance in respect of suspected smuggling activities involving foreigners.

In the cases detected in recent months, Government has has already taken appropriate action with the cooperation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remains in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to prevent any recurrence of such abuses. In view of the friendly relations and continuing cooperation with the countries concerned it would not be appropriate to disclose the details.

Refusal by States to Fix Fall-Back Wages for Piece-Rated Employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act

483. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have refused to fix fall-back wages for piece-rated employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The question of fixation of fall-back wages for piece-rated workers was raised in the 9th meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board held on 23rd September, 1974. The workers' representatives on the Board were of the view that fall-back wages should be notified in respect of all piece-rated employments. This was brought to the notice of all the State Governments/Union Territories. The gist of the replies received from the State Governments are given in the enclosed statement. The matter will be pursued with the concerned State Governments.

Statement

Andhra Pradesh	Necessary action is being taken to see that fall-back wages for piece-rated workers are inclusive of rest day wages also.
Assam	Reply not received.
Bihar	Fall-back wages have been fixed in respect of mica. The rest will be covered while revising Minimum Wages.
Gujarat	Have not found it necessary or feasible to fix Fall-back wages in the piece rated employments in the State.
Haryana	Piece rates have been fixed for textiles and tannery including leather manufactories where the monthly payment of a piece rated worker is not less than Minimum Wages paid for that employment.
Himachal Pradesh.	No instance has come to the notice of the Government where the piece-rated workers are getting less than the rates fixed. No representation for fixing fall-back wages has been received. Hence no useful purpose will be served in fixing fall-back wages.
Jammu and Kashmir	Reply not received.
Kerala	Piece-rated workers are getting more than Minimum Wages. Hence no complication in fixing fall-back wages.
Karnataka	Reply not received.
Madhya Pradesh	Piece-rated wages fixed for leather, cotton ginning and pressing and slate pencils. Not necessary to fix Fall-Back Wages as there is no shortage of work in these industries.
Maharashtra	The matter has been referred to the Compact Committee.
Manipur	Reply not received.
Meghalaya	The matter has been placed before the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board.
Nagaland	Information may be treated as nil.
Orissa	The State Government have requested the Centre to defer the matter for the present.
Punjab	There will be no problem with regard to fixing fall-back wages.
Rajasthan	It will be difficult to fix fall-back wages.
Tamil Nadu	Fall-back wages fixed or Snuff, timber, scented tobacco and chewing tobacco, tanneries and leather manufactory, bricks and tiles, coir and salt pans. But the concept is not applicable to bidi as there is no regularisation of production and managerial control.

Tripura	No industry paying piece rates except bidi—there also the employment is too less.
Uttar Pradesh . . .	Fall-back wages can be fixed for piece rated workers in organised industries only. The question of fixation of fall-back wages for piece rate workers in Tea Plantation, is under consideration.
West Bengal	Not considered desirable in view of the injunction of the Calcutta High Court.
Andaman and Nicobar . . .	No piece-rated employment covered by Minimum Wage Act.
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	Comment not yet received.
Chandigarh	Fall-back wages will be fixed while revising piece-rated wages.
Dadra and Naga Haveli . .	Not found necessasy.
Delhi Administration . . .	The question will be taken up while the matter regarding revision of minimum wages is taken up.
Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	Fall-back wage will be fixed while fixing piece rates.
Lakshadweep	No comments to offer.
Mizoram	No piece rated workers.
Pondicherry	Will be considered while fixing piece-rates.

Persons Provided Employment during 1977

484. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered persons who secured employment during 1977; and

(b) whether Government contemplate steps to ensure that all unemployed persons are suitably registered at various Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The total number of job-seekers placed in employment through Employent Exchanges during the year 1977 was of the order of 46.16 lakhs.

(b) Compulsory registration of all unemployed persons with the Employent Exchanges may not be feasible in the present state of the economy.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टर

485. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय तैनात डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कुल कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है;

(ख) क्या सच है कि 80 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 20 प्रतिशत डाक्टर तैनात किये गये हैं और 20 प्रतिशत शहरी क्षेत्रों में 80 प्रतिशत डाक्टर नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 20 प्रतिशत धनराशि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए नियत की जाती है और 80 प्रतिशत धनराशि शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए नियत की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इस असंगति को दूर करने हेतु नीति निर्धारित करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

जिला रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन और डाक तथा तार सेवा के विस्तार पर व्यय

486. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में मार्च 1975 से जनवरी, 1978 तक टेलीफोन और डाक तथा तार सेवाओं के विस्तार पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई; और

(ख) विभागीय भवन बनाने पर प्रत्येक वर्ष कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) रामपुर जिले में मार्च 1975 से जनवरी, 1978 तक टेलीफोन, डाक और तार सेवाओं के विस्तार पर कुल 2,89,777 रुपये की धन राशि व्यय हुई है ।

(ख) रामपुर जिले में मार्च 75 से जनवरी, 78 तक विभागीय इमारतों के निर्माण पर कोई धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई है ?

सावित्री बाई फुले की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किया जाना

487. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र की प्रथम महिला समाज-सुधारक, पुणे की सावित्री बाई फुले की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने का है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह महिला महाराष्ट्र की प्रथम महिला अध्यापक भी थी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) यह प्रस्ताव फिलैटली सलाहकार समिति की अगली बैठक में विचारार्थ रख दिया जाएगा ।

भारतीय अस्पतालों में 'क्लोरमकेनीकोल' का प्रयोग

488. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अस्पतालों में कुछ औषधियों के प्रयोग पर रोक के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तथा क्या 'क्लोरमकेनीकोल' औषधि, जिसका प्रयोग विदेशों में कुछ खास रोगों में ही होता है, भारत में बिना किसी रोकटोक के दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय अस्पतालों में इलाज करने वाले चिकित्सक अपने नैदानिक ज्ञान का उपयोग करते हैं और अंतरंग रोगियों को बीमारी और उसके स्वरूप को देखते हुए दवाइयों के नुस्खे लिखते हैं जहां तक क्लोरमफेनीकोल का सम्बन्ध है, यह पंजीकृत चिकित्सक के नुस्खे पर ही औषधिविक्रेताओं द्वारा बेची जा सकती है । सभी एण्टी-बायोटिक औषधियों के लेबलों और डिब्बों पर निम्नलिखित चेतावनी अंकित होती है :—

"चेतावनी :—केवल पंजीकृत चिकित्सक के नुस्खे पर खुदरा बिक्री के लिए ।"

क्लोरमफेनीकोल युक्त दवाइयों के मामले में, जिनके अंधाधुंध उपयोग से रक्त विकार हो सकता है, औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली के अन्तर्गत स्ट्रिप पैकिंग पर निम्नलिखित चेतावनी अंकित करना भी आवश्यक है :—

"चेतावनी :—क्लोरमफेनीकोल के उपयोग से रक्त विकार हो सकता है । अतः यह आवश्यक है कि रक्त की पर्याप्त जांच कर ली जाए ।"

कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से भारतीय मिशनों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता

489. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के दुःखी परिवारों को गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में से कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) मृत कर्मचारियों के कितने परिवारों को रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) (i) कुछ नहीं—वर्ष 1976 के दौरान सहायता के लिए कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की गई ।

(ii) 1977 के दौरान एक कर्मचारी की प्रार्थना पर उसे 500.00 रुपये की अनुग्रह अदायगी की गई ।

(ख) विदेश मंत्रालय के मृत कर्मचारियों के जिन आश्रितों को पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान नौकरी दी गई, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष	संख्या
1976	नौ
1977	तेरह

अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति की भारत यात्रा

490. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :**
श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गौडा :
श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :
श्री दुर्गा चन्द :
श्री के० मालप्पा :
श्री चित्त बसु :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 को अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा के अवसर पर किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई ; और

(ख) अनुमोदित योजनाओं के लिए अमरीकी सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार को किस प्रकार की सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति की यात्रा के दौरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं द्विपक्षीय मसलों और आपसी हित के अन्य मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ ।

(ख) यात्रा के दौरान द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक सहायता पर विशेष रूप से विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ । लेकिन संयुक्त राज्य अमरीकी प्रशासन ने अमरीकी वित्तीय वर्ष 1978 के लिए 6 करोड़ डालर और अमरीकी वित्तीय वर्ष 1979 के लिए 9 करोड़ डालर की विकास सहायता का प्रस्ताव किया है । इस बात पर विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है कि किन परियोजनाओं और क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की सहायता का उपयोग किया जा सकता है ।

Number of strikes lock-outs, Closures and Gheraos and loss of life and Property thereby

491. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of strikes. lock-outs and closures in the last 10 months;

(b) the number of gheraoes and violent acts in the aforesaid period in each State;

(c) the total approximate loss of life and property on account of the aforesaid strikes etc.; and

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to check the same in the future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Complete information is not available. The information for 12 months, as available upto 31st December 1977 is given below:

Total number of strikes . .	1896 (P)
Total numbr of lockouts . .	334 (P)
Total number of closures .	155 (P)

(b) According to available information there were six cases of gherao each in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, four in Orissa and one each in Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Information is not readily available.

(d) It would not be correct to say that industrial unrest has been increasing when figures of mandays lost do not show such an increase.

Appeals have been made to employers and employees, from time to time, to adopt the path of cooperation and consultation and not confrontation. These have been generally welcomed.

The Government is contemplating bringing forth a comprehensive industrial relations bill to promote industrial peace and harmony by providing machinery for prompt and effective settlement of industrial disputes.

Action on News Report Captioned "Provident Fund Organisation kind to Congress Friends"

492. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5297 on 28th July, 1977 regarding news re-

port captioned "Provident Fund Organisation kind to Congress friends" and state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the matter;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any action has also been taken by Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The matter came to the notice of the Shah Commission. The Ministry of Labour was asked for its comments, and has sent them to the Commission. The Commission has since returned all the concrned files. The matter is under further consideration.

मलेरिया सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान के बारे में प्रगति

494. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा**: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मलेरिया सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान कार्य की प्रगति [illegible] है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसमें सुधार करने के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ऐसी ही स्थिति थी परन्तु सरकार ने हाल ही में भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में 14 परियोजनाएं चलायी हैं। इनमें से 8 परियोजनाएं क्षेत्रीय आपरेशनल अनुसंधान और 6 परियोजनाएं प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान के बारे में हैं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Payment of Wages by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur

495. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanpur Mill of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. is one of the biggest Textile Mills in Northern India with a labour force of 8,000 workers;

(b) if so, whether it has been represented to him that since 1974 no regular payment of wages had been made by the management; and

(c) if so, what action, if any, was taken or is being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere. According to the information made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the appropriate Government in this case, the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur employs about 8,000 workers. There have been complaints about irregularity in the payment of wages of workers during the past few years. Steps had been taken by the State Government to ensure timely payment of wages to workers; the State Government gave a Bank Guarantee for Rs. 150 lakhs during 1976 and sanctioned loans of Rs. 13.5 lakhs in October, 1977, Rs. 15 lakhs in November, 1977, and Rs. 37.5 lakhs in December, 1977 to ensure the payment of wages.

According to the State Government, wages have been paid for October and November, 1977. Collector, Kanpur is taking action to sell 10 lakh equity shares of the face value of Rs. 1 crore held by Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., in Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad which is likely to facilitate payment of wages and other arrears.

Association of Workers and Employees in Management of Steel Plants

496. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what specific schemes, if any, have been formulated by his Ministry to associate workers and employees in the management of steel plants at the shop level;

(b) whether the schemes have been put through in any steel plant; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). A well-organised and comprehensive system of workers association with management has been in operation in the Steel Industry for quite sometime. This system was given further impetus in pursuance of Government Resolution dated 30th October, 1975, on Workers' Participation in Industry at Shop Floor and Plant Level. Nearly 400 bipartite Committees at the plant, departmental and shop floor levels had been set up in the public sector steel plants. The shop floor Committees discuss day-to-day shop problems and are responsible for reviewing production performance, increasing productivity and maintenance of discipline at the shop floor. This has resulted in a marked improvement in industrial relations and greater cooperation from workers leading to increased production and capacity utilisation.

In April, 1977, six Study Groups had been appointed to study various aspects of the working of the Steel Industry and to make available to Government their suggestions and recommendations for its improved functioning. One of these Study Groups related to Workers Participation in Management. The Report of this Group is presently under examination. Government have also set up a Committee on Workers Participation in Management under the Chairmanship of the Union Labour Minister. The report of this Committee is awaited.

Anti-Labour Practices by M/s Geoffrey Manners and Company Limited, Bombay

497. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that M/s. Geoffrey Manners and Company Limited, Bombay, are systematically indulging in anti-labour practices denying the employees fringe benefits by way of leave, travel assistance, medical benefits, machine allowance, etc.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere and has been brought to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra who are concerned, for enquiry and appropriate remedial action, as called for.

Abolition of Bonded Labour

498. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the previous regime and under emergency rule, the act providing for abolition of bonded labour remained on paper only; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are now being taken to abolish this system in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated on 24th October, 1975. It came into force from 25th October, 1975. The Ordinance was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 which took effect from 25th October, 1975. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the State Governments. According to available information upto 30th November, 1977, the total number of bonded labourers released was 100,959 of which 28,719 have been rehabilitated.

Initially, the rehabilitation programmes had been carried out within the resources available under the on-going schemes of the Central and State Governments. Because of the inadequacy of the on-going schemes, the implementation of the rehabilitation programme was not quite effective.

In order to step up the tempo of rehabilitation of emancipated bonded labourers:—

(i) The State Governments/Union Territory administrations have been recently asked to keep specific provisions under all their rural development schemes, for identification, release and rehabilitation of the bonded labour;

(ii) the concerned Central Ministries|Departments have also been urged to accord, while making selection of blocks for development, priority to those blocks where bonded labour have been identified or the practice is known to exist, and to make rehabilitation of bonded labour a component part of schemes of development in those blocks;

(iii) the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 1 crore in the Annual Plan 1978-79 of the Ministry of Labour for providing financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories in cases where the resources available to them under the existing on-going schemes are inadequate.

Suggestion by Planning Commission for long term targets for Steel production

500. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have made any recommendations with regard to long term targets for steel production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actions initiated by the Ministry to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir. However, a Working Group on Iron and Steel was set up by the Planning Commission in September, 1977 to formulate policies and programmes for the Five Year Periods 1978—83 and 1983—88. The Report of the Group is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in Production of Steel

501. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the current year there is increase in production of steel in the public sector steel plants and, if so, the details plant-wise along with capacity utilization;

(b) whether due to the increased production there is reduction in cost and how much it works out per tonne;

(c) whether there is increase or decrease in sale price with reasons thereof; and

(d) what is the stock position at different units on 31-12-77 and how does it compare with last year's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate production of ingot and saleable steel from the public sector integrated steel plants during the period, April 1977—January 1978, exceeded the production in the corresponding period in 1976-77 by 1.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. A statement indicating plant-wise production and capacity utilisation is attached.

(b) As there was a marginal shortfall in production in Bhilai, Durgapur and IISCO and a slight increase in the case of Rourkela Steel Plant, there would be no reduction in cost on this account. Higher production in Bokaro is mainly due to the commissioning of the new units under its first stage. Therefore, along with production, because of depreciation liability, fixed costs are also going up. There would, therefore, be no cost reduction in this plant also.

(c) There has been no change in J.P.C. prices during the current year.

(d) The position in respect of estimated stocks of steel materials at public sector steel plants as on 31st December and 31st December, 1976 is indicated below:—

('000 tonnes)

Plant	As on 31-12-77	As on 31-12-76
Bhilai Steel Plant .	87·2	141.7
Durgapur Steel Plant .	53·3	49·1
Rourkela Steel Plant .	61·1	75·9
Bokaro Steel Limited	21·0	19·2
IISCO . . .	30·4	89·0

Statement

Statement showing production at the public sector steel plants during the ten months periodr April-1977 to January 1978 and in corresponding period in 1976-77 and percentage capacity utilization in 1977-78.

(000 *tonnes*)

Plant	Production		Variance of April,'77-Jan. '78 over April 76-Jan. '77	%Capacity utilization April, 77 Jan. '78
	April'77 to Jan. ' 78	April'76 to Jan. '77		
1	2	3	4	5
		Ingot Steel		
Bhilai Steel Plant	1978	1905	(+)3·8	94·9
Duggapur Steel Plant	913	899	(+)2·6	68·5
Rourkela Steel Plant	1171	1249	(—) 6·2	78·1
Bakaro Steel Plant	829	759	(+) 9·2	..
IISCO	538	553	(—) 2·7	64·6
Total :	5429	5356	( ) 1·4	80·0*

1	2	3	4	5
		Saleable Steel		
Bhilai Steel Plant		1614	1680	(—) 3·9	98.6
Durgapur Steel Plant		725	730	(—) 0·7	70·2
Rourkela Steel Plant		965	959	(+) 0·6	94·5
Bokaro Steel Plant		719	589	(+) 22·1	..
IISCO		412	442	(—) 6·8	61·8
TOTAL :		4435	4400	(+) 0·8	85·3*

*Excluding Bokaro where somes units were under construction/gestation.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोले जाने की शर्तें

502. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाकघर खोले जाने की क्या शर्तें हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन शर्तों और नियमों को संशोधन करने का है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक नए डाकघर खोले जा सकें ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) देहाती इलाकों में नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए मौजूदा मानदण्डों का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-1584/78

(ख) इस बारे में इस समय विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Improving relations with neighbouring countries

505. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:
SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAIN YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken fresh initiatives to normalise and further improve|strengthen relations with China, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with results, if any?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as folows:

CHINA:

Since the exchange of Ambassadors between Indian and China in 1976, relations between the two countries have gradually moved way from the frozen State which characterised India-China relation since 1962. Within the framework of our policy of seeking improvement of relations with China in conformity with the

conformity with the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, delegations have been exchanged between the two countries in various fields such as agriculture, health, sports etc. Further exchanges in technical and functional fields, as well as in the fields of culture, journalism etc. are under consideration.

Consequent on the resumption of trade links and the transaction of two way trade in the Canton Fair 1977, a delegation of five leading Chinese State Trading Organisations is now visiting India at the invitation of Indian public sector organisations to explore possible avenues of mutually beneficial trade.

PAKISTAN:

The Foreign Minister visited Pakistan from February 6 to 8, 1978 He had discussions with General Zia-ul-Haq and the Foreign Affairs Adviser, Mr. Aga Shahi, and a number of other senior officials. As a result of these discussions, the Foreign Minister's goodwill visit has let to a better understanding of each other.

SRI LANKA:

Since the assumption of office by the Janata Government, India has played host to a number of visits by Ministers and senior officials from Sri Lanka.

Following Sri Lanka's request for economic aid and assistnce, India has extended to Sri Lanka a commercial credit of Rs. 10 crores to finance the purchase of capital and intermediate goods from India. India has further agreed in principle to a loan of 50,000 tonnes of wheat.

A Cultural Agreement was signed between the two countries on 29 November 1977 which provides for the basic framework under which cultural links can be developed in a planned manner. This agreement will also facilitate exchanges between the two countries in the realm of art, culture, education and sports.

As a gesture of goodwill towards the new Government of Sri Lanka which assumed office recently, our Minister of Home affairs visited Sri Lanka from 3 to 6 February, 1978 to represent India at the installation ceremony of H.E. Mr. J. R. Jayawardene as the first President of Sri Lanka under the country's amended Constitution.

NEPAL:

An assurance has been given to the Government of Nepal at the highest level that India would not interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal. The Foreign Minister paid a goodwill visit to Nepal in July 1977. This was followed by the visit of Prime Minister, accompanied by Foreign Minister, in December 1977.

As a result, a number of outstanding issues have been resolved. The Nepalese have offered their full cooperation in harnessing the common water resources for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries. Pancheswar Hydel Project and Rapti Multi-purpose Scheme which were lying dormant for past many years for want of Nepalese cooperation have now been agreed for joint studies and investigations. The two countries have also agreed to cooperate with each other in the execution of Karnali Project designed to generate over 2,000 MW of power, most of which is to be purchased by India. Similarly, negotiations for the renewal of Treaties on Trade and Traffic-in-Transit. which were stalled since August 1976 have been resumed and a broad framework prepared with a view to early finalising of the texts. ....

BANGLADESH:

Government took several initiatives for removing the two major irritants existing in its relations with Bangladesh, *viz.* the border issue and the Farakka problem. These have resulted in bringing about a climate conducive to strengthening of relations in expanding cooperation between the

two coutries. A high water-mark in Government's efforts to improve relations with Bangladesh was reached when President Ziaur Rahman paid a State visit to India from 19 to 20 December 1977. This visit further contributed to the strengthening of relations between the two countries. Personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries have further helped in removing mistrust and restoring mutual confidence.

Representation from Extra Departmental Employees of P & T Department

506. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are several lakhs of extra departmental staff and their working conditions are very unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received number of representations about their problems;

(d) if so, what are the main points raised by them and what are their main demands; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take with a view to solving the problems of the extra departmental staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Their main demands relate to wages, have, medical facilities and pension.

(e) Their demands are under consideration of the Government.

Absorption of Employees victimised for participation in Strike etc.

507. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not fully succeeded in implementing the promise made by Sri George Fernandes as the Minister of Communications that Government would take back all those P & T employees who were victimised from services for their participation in strike and other struggles in the past;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how many such employees have been taken back and how many have not been taken back so far; and

(d) what are the difficulties standing in the way of complete implementation of this promise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The following statement was made by Shri George Fernandes on the Floor of the House on 11-3-77. "With a view to ensuring fair play and justice I have decided to drop all disciplinary cases against the staff in P. & T. Deptt. who were victimised in the strikes of 1968 and 1974. The disabilities which have been imposed on the members of the staff as a result of those strikes will be removed and their original positions restored."

(b) The details of the assurance covering all aspects are still under active consideration of the Government.

(c) There was no employee who was dismissed/removed/compulsorily retired from service for participation in the strikes of 1968 and 1974 and who has not so far been taken back

in service. The reference is presumably to the cases of 22 temporary employees of Kerala Postal and Telecom. Circles who were discharged from service under Rule 5 of the CCS(TS) Rules 1965 for their participation in the strike of May 74. These cases were recently reviewed and the position in regard to them is stated as follows:

(a) 10 employees have been ordered to be reinstated in service.

(b) There employees are already continuing in service because of stay order obtained from the High Court.

(c) Cases of 9 employees could not be taken up for review as their cases are sub-judice.

(d) Same as in (b) above.

Legislation for Organising Rural Labour

508. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposed Central Legislation for unorganised rural labour in line with the existing Kerala Agricultural Workers Act; and

(b) if so the details thereof, and if not, the present stage of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). The matter was recently discussed at the Special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour held on 25th January, 1978. In the light of the views expressed at the Conference further consultations are being held with State Governments to examine the proposal.

Suppression row in CGHS

509. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in *Times of India* dated January 19, 1978 under the caption "Supersession row in CGHS"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government has taken note of the Press Report which appeared in the "*Times of India*" of the 19th January, 1978.

(b) The post of Director General of Health Services is included in Supertime Grade-I of Central Health Service. It fell vacant consequent on the superanuation of its previous incumbent on the 31st December, 1977 Selection of the post was made by the Departmental Promotion Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Central Health Service Rules. The appointment of Dr. B. Sankaran as Director General of Health Services was made on the basis of the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, duly approved by the appointment Committee of the Cabinet.

Telephone bills wrongly punched by Computer in Delhi

510. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of telephone bills were found to have been wrongly punched by Computer in Delhi Billing Unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Computers which were found to be defective have been repaired; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). It is a fact that on 5-1-78 out of above 15,200 bills prepared wrong printing took place on 4206 bills in respect of the opeining meter readings. Such wrong processing by the computers is an extremely rare phenomenon and in the past five years during which these computers have been working in the Delhi Telephones District this was the first occasion when the meter reading was wrongly processed. The mistake, however, was immediately detected and corrected before the bills were sent out to the subscribers. The computers being utilized by the Delhi Telephones District belong to the Ministry of Planning, New Delhi, and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun, who maintain and repair these machines. In view of the considerable increase in the work of billing in the Delhi Telephones District, it had recently been decided to terminate the present arrangement and entrust this work to another agency. This new arrangement will come into operation very shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल नगर में टेलीफोन भवन का निर्माण

511. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के बेतूल नगर में टेलीफोन भवन का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उचित मूल्य पर उपयुक्त जमीन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भी इस मामले में सहायता करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है । जमीन उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद इमारत के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा ।

इटारसी डिवीजन के रेलवे डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों के आपातकाल में किये गये स्थानान्तरणों को रद्द करना

512. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेलवे डाक सेवा के इटारसी डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों के आपातकाल में किये गये स्थानान्तरणों को रद्द करने का है और इटारसी से बाहर भेजे गये कर्मचारी पुनः इटारसी में स्थानान्तरित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने ऐसे तबादले पहले ही रद्द कर दिए हैं और कर्मचारियों ने इटारसी में अपना कार्यभार संभाल लिया है ।

निरोध फैक्टरी की स्थापना के लिये सर्वेक्षण

513. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने निरोध के निर्माण के लिए कारखाने बनाने हेतु देश के कुछ स्थानों में सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने के लिए किस स्थान पर विचार किया जा रहा है और इसकी स्थापना कब की जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देहरादून में एक नया प्लान्ट स्थापित करने का अनन्तिम रूप से फैसला कर लिया गया है । इसका ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश बस्तर जिले के गांवों में चिकित्सा सुविधायें

514. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में ग्रामीणों को पर्याप्त चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर के लिए आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश को चिकित्सा सहायता

516. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को चिकित्सा संबंधी सहायता के लिए कितनी राशि की स्वीकृति दी थी ;

(ख) राज्य को वास्तव में कितनी राशि उपलब्ध की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य को 100 करोड़ रुपए देना है परन्तु यह राशि अभी तक नहीं दी गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के बारे में लोगों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए यह राशि कब तक उपलब्ध की जाएगी ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). भिन्न-भिन्न चिकित्सा तथा जन स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न केन्द्रीय एवं केन्द्र प्रायोजित प्लान स्कीमों के लिए, जिनमें जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना तथा भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का विकास शामिल है, राज्यों को नगदी एवंमाल के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान विभिन्न कार्यक्रम चलाने के आपरेशनल खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को 484.21 लाख रुपये नियत किये गए हैं जिनमें से अब तक 250.50 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया जा चुका है । शेष भुगतान राज्य सरकार ने इन स्कीमों की प्रगति तथा खर्च सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टें प्राप्त होने पर किया जाएगा जिसके लिए अनुस्मारक भेजा जा चुका है। राज्य को उपकरणों तथा कीटनाशी औषधियों इत्यादि के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1977–78 के दौरान 334.40 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बैलाडिला लौह परियोजना में स्थानीय लोग

516. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान सरकार के सहयोग से स्थापित की गई बेलाडिला लौह परियोजना में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां कितने प्रतिशत स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है और क्या रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार परियोजना में रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में विचार करेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की बेलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है । इस परियोजना के लिए विदेशी सहयोग नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) बैलाडिला संख्या—14 खान में 43 प्रतिशत और बैलाडिला संख्या 5 खान में 54 प्रतिशत स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है । स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है बशर्ते कि योग्य व्यक्ति उपलब्ध हों ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Report of Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers

517. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Trade Unions representatives have appended notes of dissent; and

(d) if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) :(a) The report of the Committee on Consumer Price Index Nnmbers has been received on the 6th February, 1978.

(b) to (d). The report including three separate minutes of dissent by five members representing the interests of employers and workers is undor study.

Demand of Convention of Unions in Public Sector Undertakings

518. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the convention of Unions in Public Sector Undertakings held in Hyderabad on 23rd and 24th December, 1977;

(b) if so, the main demands of the convention;

(c) whether Government have considered the demands; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet these demands?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Press reports about Convention of Unions in Public Sector Undertakings held in Hyderabad on 23rd and 24th December, 1977 have come to the notice of Government.

(b) Convention protested against alleged "wage freeze" and abrogation of the rights to collective bargaining and demanded its total and immediate reversal and starting of wage and D. A. negotiations.

(c) and (d). The Government do not agree that there is any wage freeze or abrogation of the right to collective bargaining. The report of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices is awaited.

Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation Ltd.

519. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation Ltd. allots several of their jobs to contractors;

(b) if so, the total number of contractors under them;

(c) the number of employees employed by these contractors.

(d) whether the contractors are paying less wages to these workers and depriving them of several other facilities available to regular workers;

(e) whether Government are considering absorption of these contract workers and employ them under the Hindustan Steel Construction Corporation Ltd.; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Presumably the reference is to Hindustan Steel, works Construction Limited (HSCL), a subsidiary company of SAIL. If so, Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of contractors engaged at present by HSCL in different parts of India is 200.

(c) 25,191 workers have been employed by the above contractors.

(d) The contractors are reported to be paying wages to their workers as per the notifications issued, in terms of the Minimum Wages Act and the rules framed thereunder, by the different State Governments. The workers are also not being deprived of any of the statutory facilities to which they are entitled. The pay, allowances and other facilities of these workers not be compared with those available to regular departmental workers.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Company is already having a regular and permanent departmental workforce of 25,856 workers on their rolls for executing jobs of continuous nature as also those requiring high degree of sophistication and/or precision. The contract labour is engaged, by different contractors, for construction jobs of a purely temporary nature. Even in the case of their own departmental workers, situations arise when the workers have to be transferred or retrenched.

Loss of Man-Days, Production and Taxes due to Strikes, Lock-outs and Agitations

520. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a larger number of industrial units both in Public and Private sector were affected due to (1) strikes (2) lock-outs (3) lay-offs (4) go-slow agitations and other methods during 1977; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss in rupees of (1) production (2) man-days lost (3) loss due to taxes, duties etc., and will Government give details regarding the above as for Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Reports of strikes etc. in industrial units have come to our notice.

The information required in (b) is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Study Group Report on Doctors/Nurses of Safdarjang Hospital as Carriers of Germs and Condamins

521. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the Study Group reported by Dr. R. Gupta and Dr. A. C. Gupta to All India Congress of Medical Microbiologists investigating the staff of Safdarjang Hospital have found on examination that 35 per cent of Doctors, Nurses and other staff were carriers of germs and condamins;

(b) what action Government have taken to keep the staff employed in vulnerable departments of Safdarjang Hospital clean and without any infection; and

(c) in view of above do Government propose to carry out such investigations in their own hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASA YADAV): (a) As a part of the Surveillence programme of Hospital Infection Control Committee Dr. (Mrs.) R. Gupta, Bacteridogist investigated carrier rate of germs among hospital staff during the period January to October 1977 and reported that the carrier rate was 28.78 per cent for staphylococci and 2.16 per cent for streptococci.

(b) The Hospital Infection Committee carries out remedial measures in the form of shifting of the staff temporarily from very high risk areas (Operation Theatre, Intensive Care Unit and Nursery), giving them relevant antibiotics in adequate dose for 7 days and subsequently a repeat cultural is undertaken after the therapy. As soon as they are free from the pathogens they are posted to their original place of duties.

(c) Hospital Infection Control Committee exist in both the Central Government hospitals viz. Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi. These Committees carry out necessary surveys/investigations from time to time and recommend suitable preventive measures to minimise the incidence of infection in the hospitals.

U.S.A.'s interest in Gan Islands

522. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether till recently Britain's Royal Air Force had been using as staging post the Gan Islands which is to the south of Sri Lanka;

(b) whether U.S.A. has shown some interest in the future of this island; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have no information to indicate that the USA have shown any special interest in the Island.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Spurious Himacycline Capsules by Himco Laboratories, Sonepat, Haryana

523. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3197 on the 8th December, 1977 regarding Manufacture of spurious Himacycline Capsules by Himco Laboratories, Sonepat, Haryana and state:

(a) the covered area of the premises in which Himco Laboratories, Atlas Road, Sonepat (Haryana) is situated;

(b) whether the said premises do not conform with the statutory rules under the Drugs Act for having a Drugs Laboratory; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken against the said concern in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The total covered area of the premises in which Himco Laboratories, Atlas Road, Sonepat (Haryana) is 2640 sq. ft. approximately.

(b) The firm fulfils the basic requiremeunts of a manufacturing unit as laid down under the Act and Rules and has a manufacturing unit.

(c) The question does not arise.

Death of Indian in South Africa

524. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian citizen was killed in police lock-up in Johannesburg, South Africa;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether reasons have been found out for killing of the person during the week-end of December, 1977 in police custody; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). The Government of India has seen newspaper reports about the death of one Mr. Moonsamy Vella Pillay of Lenasia near Johannesburg in December 1977. According to these reports, he had been taken into custody on Christmas morning. His family apparently learnt of his death when they went later on to the police station to try to get him released. He had also been taken into custody earlier in the month when he made a complaint to the police alleging that damage had been caused to his car. A friend of his claimed that "Vella" was assaulted on this occasion. The dead man's brother, Mr. Krishna Pillay, is reported to have said that police arrived at their home and took "Vella" away and that his brother was assaulted in the police van, before they drove him off. The Government of India has no means of obtaining authentic information on events in South Africa ever since the rupture of diplomatic

relations with that country. Even though the person was not an Indian citizen but a South African citizen of Indian origin, the Government of India is deeply distressed over such tragedies which clearly reflect the racial and inhuman policies of the Pretoreia regime which the Government of India has repeatedly abhorred and condemned in international and national forums.

Change in the pattern of Medical Education

525. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Association has urged the Government of India to change the pattern of medical education so as to lay importance on Indian system of health exercise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also demanded that each State should have one exclusive Medical College under the supervision of Medical Council of India; and

(d) if so, the details of demand and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) However all the Medical Colleges are under the supervision of the Medical Council of India through Universities.

(d) Does not arise.

Pending Passport Applications

526. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA:

SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for passports at the end of October, 1977 and steps taken to clear those applications;

(b) number of applications received during the last three years and the number of passports issued, monthwise during that period; and

(c) what new measures have been adopted by Government to simplify the procedure to improve the working of the Regional Passport Offices?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) At the end of October, 1977, 3,21,76 applications for passports were pending in the Regional Passport Offices. Of these, 79,192 were pending for want of additional information/documentation/photographs from the applicants. Government have sanctioned 375 posts of Lower Division Clerks, distributed in the nine Regional Passport Offices specifically for clearing the arrears in these offices. Proposals for additional posts at all levels to cope with the increased volume of work in the Passport Offices is under consideration of Government.

(b) The number of applications received and the number of passports issued during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of applications received	No. of passports issued
1975 . .	4,72,324	4,25,437
1976 . .	7,02,840	5,73,527
1977 . .	11,50,370	9,06,601

As regards monthwise break-up, a statement will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(c) The Regional Passport Officers, Conference, which was held recently in Delhi, has suggested a number of measures to simplify and rationalise work procedures. These measures are under active consideration of Government.

भारतीय मिशनों पर आक्रमण

527. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां तथाकथित आनन्द मार्गियों ने गत अन्य महीनों में भारतीय राजनयिक मिशनों के कर्मचारियों पर घातक आक्रमण किये ;

(ख) क्या किसी देश की सरकार ने वहां दोषियों को पकड़ा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : (क) सौभाग्य से, पिछले 3–4 महीनों में आनन्द मार्ग के अनुयायियों द्वारा भारतीय राजनयिक मिशनों के कर्मचारियों पर कोई भी घातक प्रहार नहीं किया गया। फिर भी अगस्त, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 के बीच कैनबरा, लन्दन, वाशिंगटन और मनीला स्थित हमारे मिशनों के कर्मचारी छुरेबाजी की घटनाओं का शिकार हुए हैं।

(ख) आस्ट्रेलिया, लन्दन और मनीला में छुरेबाजी की घटनाओं में सम्मिलित अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है।

(ग) (i) आस्ट्रेलिया के राष्ट्रिक, विलियम डफ को भारत का हाई कमीशन, कैनबरा के सैनिक सहचारी, कर्नल इकबाल सिंह को छुरा घोंपने से सम्बद्ध घटना के मामले में हिरासत में ले लिया गया था।

(ii) आयरलैण्ड के राष्ट्रिक श्री एन्थोनी नियाल तथा अन्य दो विदेशी, ब्रियन शा और सूशान वारिंग को भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन के आपूर्ति खंड में सहायक श्री ए० एस० अहलूवालिया को छुरा घोंपने के संबंध में हिरासत में ले लिया है। वे न्यायिक हिरासत में हैं। स्काटलैंड याड द्वारा आगे जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(iii) संयुक्त राज्य के राष्ट्रिक स्टीफन माइकल डायर और विक्टोरिया शेपड को मौके पर ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और इस मामले की मनीला में जांच की जा रही है।

Location of new units of Indian Telephone Industries Limited

528. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the location of the new units of Indian Telephone Industries Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether setting up of these units involves any agreement with any foreign party or company in which foreigners hold interest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The question regarding the location of the new units of Indian Telephone Industries Limited is under consideration. The details of the proposed new units will be finalised in the near future.

Invalidity Scheme for E.S.I. Beneficiaries

529. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for introduction of invalidity scheme for the E.S.I. beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(c) when was the proposal received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The proposal was received from the Employees State Insurance Corporation on 2-112-1977 and is under consideration.

New Steel Plants in the Country

530. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding setting up new steel plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details as to location, total outlay, period for completion and their capacity;

(c) type of steel sought to be produced;

(d) whether any contract/agreement has been signed or is proposed to be signed with any foreign firm for the proposed new steel plants; and

(e) if so the broad terms and conditions and the value of the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (e). In April, 1979 it was decided to set up three new steel plants, namely, at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar for mild steel products, and at Salem for alloy and special steels.

The detailed Project Reports for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects are under examination of Steel Authority of India Limited.

In regard to Salem Steel Plant, an agreement with M/s. Peugeot Loire of France has been signed on January 26, 1978. Under the agreement, M/s. Peugeot Loire are required to render the following services:-

1. Supply of technical information and know-how in the form of documents, standards data etc.;

2. Advice on design and engineering including clearance of layout, specifications and tender evaluation;

3. Assistance in setting up of customer service, product application and development;

4. Training services of Salem personnel etc.;

5. Deputation of experts to India.

The total value of the contract will be about Rs. 540 crores and payments will be made in instalments over a period of time. The prices quoted are firm and are not subject to any escalation. All taxes will be borne by M/s. Peugeot Loire. The agreement will be effective for a period of ten years from the date of signing the agreement or five years from the date of commissioning of the plant, whichever is later. The Stage-I of this plant, consisting of facilities for cold rolling stainless steel sheets/ strips with a capacity of 32,000 tonnes per year based on the use of purchased hot rolled bands, which has already been sanctioned by Government, is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1981, the estimated cost is Rs. 126.81 crores.

Arrears of Provident Fund Amounting to Rupees one Lakh and above

531. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of all those parties who are defaulters in paying the provident fund of employees amounting to rupees one lakh and above;

(b) the arrears at the end of each year during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover such arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT-1585/78].

Abolition of contract Labour System

532. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some definite proposals are being actively considered by Government either to protect the interest of the casual labour or abolish the system at all at least in the public sector undertakings and ministries; and

(b) if so, what are those measures adopted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI: (a) and (b). During November 1971, the Ministry of Labour had circulated to all Employing Ministries Model Standing Orders for Casual Labour in Central Government undertakings for adoption by the various departmental undertakings the administrative control of the Employing Ministeries. These standing orders seek to regulate the conditions of the mployment of casual labour, and provide inter-alia for normal hours of work, payment of wages, overtime, weekly day of rest, procedure for termination of employment etc. While there is no proposal at present to abolish the system of casual labour as such, the question of the further safeguards needed to be provided in respect of this category of workers, was reviewed at an Inter-Ministerial meeting convened by the Ministry of Labour during January 1978 to asses the magnitude of the problem. The matter is to be considered further in the light of the additional information being collected following the discussions during January, 1978.

Linking of Amritsar with big Cities through Microwave Direct Dial

533. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals are under consideration to link up Amritsar with other big cities of the country through microwave direct dial or a statellite circuit; and

(b) whether such a link up is already there between Amritsar and Lahore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Amritsar is already linked to the National Telecommunication Network by a coaxial cable system and has direct dialling facility to a number of cities of the country. A wide-band microwave system is also proposed to be installed so as to augment the existing circuit capacities. There is no plan for having circuit to Amritsar via satellite.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना

534. श्री भागीरथ भवर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में कितने स्वचालित एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जायेंगे और क्या रतलाम सिटी में भी स्वचालित एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख). यदि हां, तो उसे कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977–78 के दौरान 15 नए छोटे आटोमैटिक एक्सजेंज स्थापित करने की योजना है ।

रतलाम मैनुअल एक्सजेंज को आटोमेटिक बनाने की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है ?

Improvement in Indo-Pakistan relations

535. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited officially the neighbouring country Pakistan in early February this year;

(b) if so, whether the visit was at his initiative or at the invitation of the Government of Pakistan;

(c) the broad details of subjects discussed with the Government Leaders of Pakistan, and whether any concrete agreements, etc. were arrived at as a result of the said deliberations;

(d) whether Indo-Pakistani relations have been significatly improved because of the said visis and talks, and if so, main indicatons thereto; and

(e) whether he also met non-Governmental persons and opposition leaders of Pakistan during his stay in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (a) to (e). It may be recalled that I had, on November 27, 1977, said in Ujjain in response to a question asked by a journalists that given the opporunity I would be happy to visit Pakistan in the same spirit of goodwill with which I had earlier visited some of Indias' other neighbouring countries. Mr. Agha Shahi, Adviser on Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan extended an invitation to me and accordingly, I visited Pakistan from Febraury 6 to 8, 1978.

During my discussions with General Zia-ul-Haq, Chief of Army Staff and Chief Martial Law Administrator and with Mr. Agha Shahi, Advisor on Foreign Affairs, Government of Pakistan both sides mentioned bilateral and multilateral subjects of interest to them. It was agreed that steps should be taken to review the Trade Agreement of 1975, to resume discussions on the Salal dam project and to facilitate free flow of news and information as well as contacts between the people in the two countries.

In the course of various programmes drawn up for me by the Government of Pakistan, I had occasion to meet a large cross-section of people in Pakistan. I am quite convinced that this visit has made a significant contribution to the task of increasing goodwill and understanding between the two countries.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee

536. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committees for various parts of the country have been duly constituted and whether they have started functioning;

(b) if not yet constituted, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Members of Parliament representing the particular constituencies and major cities have been included in the said committee;

(d) if so, the criteria adopted for the same; and

(e) if the MPs. are not included, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASSAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Out of 49 Telephone Advisory Committees, 13 have been constituted so far. The rest are under consideration.

(c) to (e). The Members of Parliament on various Telephone Advisory Committees are nominated by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. An M.P. to serve on a Telephone Advisory Committee shall normally be residing in the geographical jurisdiction covered by the particular T.A.Cs. Nomination of M.Ps. to various T.A.Cs. have been received only on 15th February, 1978 and will now be included in the T.A.Cs. already formed and those being formed.

Bringing the production of Drugs under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

537. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to bring the production of drugs at present under the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether due to the present system, Ministry is not in a position to keep strict control and watch over the quality of goods which is very essential; and

(c) when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Control over the quality of drugs is exercised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder. Since the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for the health of the citizens of India, and as drugs play a vital role in health care, the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare resoluved in December, 1977 that all matters relating to the manufacture, supply and pricing of drugs including licensing and supervision over the drug industry should vest in this Ministry.

(c) The proposal relating to the transfer of all matters relating to the manufacture, supply and pricing of drugs from the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is under consideration.

Barefoot Doctors for Rural Areas

538. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has expressed strong objections or refused to participate in the scheme of "barefoot doctors" for the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress achieved so far in training and appointing barefoot doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The scheme, which is known as Community Health Workers Scheme and not barefoot doctor has been accepted by

all the States/Union Territories except Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Government of Karnataka wanted to expand the health services through further extension of multipurpose workers Scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu have desired to strengthen their scheme under which each Primary Health Centre, would have two mobile teams consisting, among others, of one doctor each, the team visiting the villages by rotation.

(c) The training of the first batch of the Community Health Workers which was started on the 2nd October, 1977 was over in 726 Primary Health Centres on the 31st December, 1977. The number of Community Health Workers trained in the first batch is 14060. They have gone back to their villages to serve the community. The training of the 2nd batch of about 14,461 community health workers has started on the Ist of January, 1978.

American Arms Supply to Asian Countries

539. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of Asian countries are going to get more modern aircraft, tanks, ships, missiles, etc., from USA as a result of a series of agreements between these Asian countries and USA;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto in general;

(c) whether these agreements will have any effect on the military balance in Indian Ocean area; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJJYEE): (a) Government have seen reports to the effect that the USA has agreed to transfer arms to a number of Asian countries.

(b) to (d). President Carter made a policy statement on 19th May, 1977 and on 1st February 1978 pledging restraint in the sale of US arms abroad. In fiscal year ending September, 1978, President Carter pledged that US sales to countries abroad will not exceed $ 8.6. billion. This does not inculde countries such as NATO, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. This represents a reduction of 8 per cent over the same period in fiscal year 1977, according to US Government.

Government, consistent with its desire for peace and harmony welcomes such reduction in the sale of US arms abroad.

Visit of Indian Nationals to China

540. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian nationals who have visited the People's Republic of China since March 24, 1977; and

(b) the number and names of delegations that are likely to come from China to India or *vice versa* during the next three months?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Since all passports are endorsed for travel to all countries including People's Republic of China and restrictions apply only to a few places, Government no longer maintains this information.

(b) Apart from the delegation from four Trading Corporations from China now visiting India at the invitation of certain Public Sector organizations, one more Chinese delegation is likely to visit India in the next three months. From India there is a likelihood of one delegation visiting China. The delegation from the Chinese People's Association for friendship with Foreign

Countries is likely to visit India in the month of March at the invitation from the All-India Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee. The New China News Agency have invited a delegation of a group of Indian journalists to visit China in March/April, 1978.

Providing Literature of Urine Therapy at Health Centres

541. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to provide literature of Urine Therapy at all the health centres of the country;

(b) whether Government have tried the efficacy of Urine Therapy experimentally on scientific basis; and

(c) if so, on how many cases and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, New Delhi, has taken steps to investigate the efficacy of Urine therapy for treating various ailments It will be sometime before the results are known.

Representation from CAFI Employees' Union Thana, Maharashtra Against R.P.F.C., Maharashtra

542. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from CAFI Employees' Union, Thana, Maharashtra against the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra, who is now acting as Central Provident Fund Commissioner for his interference in the legitimate trade union activities of the Union;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A factual report has been called for from the Provident Fund authorities.

सिक्किम में संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार लाना

543. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम में संचार व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो पूरे सिक्किम राज्य में संचार व्यवस्था सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या योजना क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस समय सिक्किम में कितने डाकघर, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं और कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ; और

(ग) आगामी तीन वर्षों में संचार व्यवस्था में कितना विकास किया जाना है और केन्द्र द्वारा स्वीकृत बजट में से अब तक इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राय) : (क) (i) डाक

डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार की दृष्टि से सिक्किम को एक "पिछड़ा इलाका" घोषित किया गया है, जिसके आधार पर डाकघर खोलने के लिए वह उदार मानदंड लागू करने की पात्रताप्राप्त कर लेता हैं ।

(ii) दूरसंचार

कुछ सेवा संबंधी बाधाओं को छोड़कर जो भूस्खलन, बाढ़, तूफान और भारी वर्षा जैसी प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के कारण खंभों पर दी गई लाइनों में सामान्य संचार सेवा के भंग हो जाने की स्थिति में उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं, सिक्किम राज्य में दूरसंचार प्रणाली आमतौर पर सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है। गैंगटोक भरोसेमंद यू० एच० एफ० प्रणाली के जरिए दार्जिलिंग से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। यह प्रणाली सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही है।

(ख) (i) 89 डाक घर।

(ii) सिक्किम राज्य में 31-1-1978 को 12 टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज थ, जिनमें 805 चालू कनेक्शन थे।

(ग) (i) मौजूदा मानदंडों के अन्तर्गत आगामी तीन वर्षों में 15 नए डाकघर खोलने और 6 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें विभागीय उप-डाकघर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। निधियों का नियतन और खर्च की बुकिंग पूरे डाक सर्किल के लिए की गई है। सिक्किम पश्चिम बंगाल सर्किल का ही एक डिवीजन है, इसलिए सिक्किम के लिख खर्च के पृथक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) (ii) अगले तीन वर्षों में दूरसंचार के क्षेत्र में जो विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है, उसके ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) रबांग में 25 लाइन के एक छोटे आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करना।

(ii) गैंगटोक एम ए० एक्स० II की क्षमता 500 लाइनों से बढ़ा कर 600 लाइनें करना।

(iii) रेनोक एम० ए० एक्स-III की क्षमता 25 लाइनों से बढ़ा कर 50 लाइनें करना।

(vi) गैंगटोक ट्रंक एक्सचेंज की पोजीशनें 2 से बढ़ा कर 3 करना।

(v) चुगथांग, नामथांग और सामद्री में लम्बी दूरी के मार्बजनकि टेली ोनघर खोलना अगले तीन वर्षों में जिन कार्यों की योजना बनायी गयी है, उन पर अभी तक कोई खर्च नहीं किया गया है।

संचारी रोगों का नियंत्रण

544. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री 17 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 604 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संचारी रोग तेजी से फैल रहे हैं और उन पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए किये गये उपाय प्रभावकारी सिद्ध नहीं हुये हैं और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या पेय जल और मिलावट रहित खाद्य पदार्थ उपलब्ध करने में तथा सफाई और मल निकास की समुचित व्यवस्था करने में सरकार की विफलता इन रोगों के फैलने के मुख्य कारण हैं, और यदि हां, तो सरकार का इसके लिये क्या उपचारत्मक उपाय करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) संचारी रोग अनेक हैं यह कहन सही नहीं होगा कि वे सब तेजी से फैल र हैं वास्तव में उन में से कुछेक रोगों का जैसे कि चेचक का पूर्ण रूप से उन्मूलन कर दिया गया है और अन्य रोगों पर कई एक राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम जैसे कि मलेरिया उन्मूलन

कार्यक्रम, क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, प्रतिरक्षण का विस्तृत कार्यक्रम आदि चलाकर नियंत्रण पाया जा रहा हैं ।

(ख) कुछ संचारी रोग दूषित पेय जल पीने से, दूषित खाद्य पदार्थों का उपयोग करने से और सफाई और मल के निपटान की सही व्यवस्था न होने से ही हो जाते हैं । शुद्ध और सुरक्षित पेय जल की पूर्ति, मिलावट रहित खाद्य पदार्थ तथा सफाई और मल निपटान की उचित व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न उपचारी उपायों के बारे में सम्बन्धित सरकारी विभागों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन द्वारा भविष्य निधि का जमा कराया जाना

545. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन के कर्यचारियों की भविष्य निधि की रकम पिछले तीन वर्षों से जमा नहीं की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसे जमा कराने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि का पूरा हिसाब न तो भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के पास है और न ही नियोक्ताओं के पास है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे नियोक्ताओं के पास भविष्य निधि का हिसाब उपलब्ध रहे ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इदौर टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की देय राशियां, फरवरी और मार्च, 1977 के महीनों को छोड़ कर, निधि में जमा कर दी गई हैं । भविष्य निधि की रकमों को भू-राजस्व की बकाया राशियों की तरह वसूल करने के लिए राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है । मुकदमा चलाने के लिए कार्यवाही भी की गई है ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के हिसाब के ब्यौर क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश के पास उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उज्जैन स्थित डिस्टिलरी पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

546. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उज्जन स्थित शराब कारखानों में श्रम कल्याण कानून का पालन बिल्कुल नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) इस शराब कारखाने पर पिछले तीन वर्षों से भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) क्या इसमें अनेक कर्मचारियों से ठेके पर काम लिया जाता है, जिससे मजदूरों को श्रम कल्याण कानूनों का लाभ नहीं मिल सके ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ग). किन्हीं

विशिष्ट मामलों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । कारखाना अधिनियम, ठेका श्रम अधिनियम आदि के कल्याण उपबन्धों तथा कानून का उल्लंघन करके ठेके के आधार पर व्यक्तियों को नियोजित करने के अभिकथित उल्लंघनों, यदि कोई हों, के मामले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के ध्यान में, जो कि मुख्य रूप से संबंधित है, जांच व उपचारिक कार्रवाई के लिए लाये जा सकते हैं ।

(ख) यह बताया गया है कि शराब कारखाना कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धाराओं का अनुपालन नियमित रूप से करता रहा है ।

Detection of Cancer Cases

547. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for a country-wide network of cancer detection cases by using the "Pap Test"; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in initiating these steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The "PAP Smear Test" facilities are being introduced in five institutions having Post Partum Units during the current financial year on a pilot basis. Extension of facilities in other institutions will be considered on the basis of the results obtained in these institutions.

(b) Does not arise

Accidents in Industrial Units in Private and Public Sectors

548. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents occurred in various industrial units in private and public sectors during 1975, 1976 and October to December, 1977;

(b) the number of labourers involved;

(c) the percentage of workers met accidents per year; and

(d) the percentage of such incidents and involvement of workers in that in comparison to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The number of persons injured, both fatal and non-fatal and the percentage of workers who met with accidents in industrial units which are covered by the Factories Act are given below:—

	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total number of workers who met with accidents	Percentage of workers who met with accidents
1975(P)	616	2,30,065	2,31,581	42·24 per thousand
1976(P)	681	2,76,680	2,77,361	45·82 per thousand
1977 (Oct. to Dec. 1977)			Not available	

(P)—Provisional

Separate figures for public and private sector units and comparative figures for other countries are not available. Figures of the number of accidents are also not available.

Communication from U.S. Government for signing of NPT

549. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the U.S. Government with regard to the signing of the NPT; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). In one of his communications to our Prime Minister, President Carter has expressed his understanding of our reasons for not signing the N.P.T. He has, however, reiterated his hope that India would see its way to accepting the comprehensive international safeguards on all of its nuclear activities.

Expenditure on the visit of President Carter and Shri Callaghan

550. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government of India on the recent visits of Presidet Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan; and

(b) the precise outcome of the agreements/discussions with these dignitaries and the extent to which Indian economy stands to gain as a result?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) :

(a)	E timate and approved Expnd.	Bill settled	Bill under Security
Visit of Pre ident Carter	3,22,690 (besides expndt. on basis of the actuals)	1,12,465	—
Visit of British Prime Minister . .	1,33,795 on basis of actuals)	—	1,19,721

A clear indication of expenditure will become available only after remaining bills are received.

(b) It is not our practice to evaluate the results of State visits in terms of economic gains. The more important objective is to strengthen friendly relations and develop still further personal rapport with the top leadership of the country concerned. That these objectives were fully realised was amply demonstrated in the course of both the visits in question. It is inappropriate to attempt a profit and loss account for State visits.

(i) *Visit of President Carter*: During President Carter's visit the Delhi Declaration was signed. It does not refer to specific bilateral or current international situations, but affirms the two countries respect for fundamental freedoms of individuals and adherence to democratic system. It also acknowledge the right of each nation to choose its own social and economic system. The visit has marked a new and more mature chapter in the relationship between the two countries.

(ii) *Visit of British Prime Minister*: During the visit of British Prime Minister the talks covered various international issues including the situation in Africa and West Asia and the North-South Dialogue, bilateral issue pertaining to trade and the European Economic Community were also touched upon. Here again the visit marked a new degree of warmth and cordiality in the bilateral relations between the two countries.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Economic Survey, 1977-78', (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1545/78].

Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1977

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा की ओर से दिल्ली दुकान तथा प्रतिष्ठान अधिनियम, 1954 की धारा 47 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली दुकान तथा प्रतिष्ठान (संशोधन) नियम, 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं, जो दिनांक 29 दिसम्बर, 1977 के दिल्ली राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 4(26)/75/सी आई एस/लेब० में प्रकाशित हुए थे। [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1546/78].

First Report of Grover Commission of Inquiry in respect of Shri Devaraj Urs, Ex. C. M., Karnataka, Action taken on the Report and a Statement

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): On behalf of Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) First Report of the Grover Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into certain allegations against Shri Devraj Urs, former Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1547/78].

Annual Reports of Hindustan Copper Ltd., Calcutta and Steel Authority of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1976-77

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कारिया मुण्डा) : मैं कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 619(क) की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी संस्करण)* की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड कलकत्ता का वर्ष 1976–77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेख परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1548/78].

(2) भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1976–77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लेखापरीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक-महालेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1549/78].

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*The English versions of the Reports were laid on the Table on the 23rd December, 1977.

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES ETC. GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : मैं लोक सभा के विभिन्न सत्रों में मंत्रियों द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न आश्वासनों/वचनों तथा की गई प्रतिज्ञाओं पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :

(1) विवरण संख्या 27	.	दसवां सत्र: 1974	पांचवीं लोक सभा
(2) विवरण संख्या 28	.	तेरहवां सत्र 1975	
(3) विवरण संख्या 7	.	सत्रहवां सत्र 1976	
(4) विवरण संख्या 5	.	पहला सत्र 1977	छठी लोक सभा
(5) विवरण संख्या 7	.	दूसरा सत्र 1977	
(6) विवरण संख्या 2	.	तीसरा सत्र 1977	

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1550/78].

PAPERS RE: EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1971-72.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1551/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1976-77 on the working of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1552/78].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1710 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1977 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1229 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1977, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1553/78].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

(i) The coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1230 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1977, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1978.

(ii) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1977, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 37 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1978.

(iii) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Second Amendment)

Scheme, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 38 in Gazettee of India dated the 7th January, 1978.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1554/78].

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (3RD AMDT.) RULES, 1977 AND DRUGS AND COSMETICS (6TH AMDT.) RULES, 1977.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

(1) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 23 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण (तीसरा संशोधन) नियम, 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 27 दिसम्बर 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा०सां०नि० 775(ङ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1555/78].

(2) औषध तथा सौंदर्य प्रसाधन अधिनियम 1940 की धारा 38 के अन्तर्गत औषध तथा सौंदर्य प्रसाधन (छठा संशोधन) नियम 1977 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 7 जनवरी 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा० सां० नि० 19 में प्रकाशित हुए थे ।

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1556/78].

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED OCCUPATION BY SOME FOREIGN NATIONALS OF AN ISLAND TILANCHANG IN THE NICOBAR GROUP OF ISLANDS

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I call the attention of the Minitser of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported occupation by hundreds of foreign nationals of an Island named Tilanchang in Nicobar District near Camorta Island which was detected by Navy followed by arrest of 74 persons including children on 31st January, 1978 and steps taken by the Government to ensure the security and integrity of the nation."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 30th January, 1978, a routine patrol of coastal area by our Air Force reported boat activity about on mile west of Tillangchong in the Nicobar Group of Islands. A naval patrol boat was despatched immediately from Port Blair for investigation. On 31st January, 1978, the naval boat apprehended a fishing vessel 'LIDOMSIN', one sister boat and one out-boat. The boats were escorted to nearby Nancowrie Island. The boats had 74 personnel, which included 12 women and 28 children. It is learnt that the nationality of these personnel is Thai. All these persons were handed over to the Police at Nancowrie. It has been reported that these persons were produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate who sentenced 49 of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act and three months rigorous imprisonment under Section 6(A) of Passport (entry into India)

Rules since they were not carrying any passport. The remaining 25 persons, who were below 12 years of age, were released. The boats were confiscated.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands are an integral part of India. They also geographically occupy a vital and important position from the standpoint of defence of the country, particularly, in view of the increasing presence of the US naval force in the Indian Ocean. In view of this fact, do the government propose to tighten the security measures in this group of islands?

May I also further know from the hon. Minister whether it is also a fact that there are lands still lying vacant in this group of islands and whether people from the mainland can be rehabilitated and resettled there?....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You are going to something else that does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to why it is necessary to tighten the security measures. I think it is also felt that there is a necessity to resettle those vacant portions of land from the mainland. But the government have so far decided not to allow further resettlement in the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands. May I know in this context whether the Government consider it desirable to review the position with regard to further resettlement and rehabilitation of people in the Andamans along with further strengthening the security measures in these islands?

PROF. SHER SINGH: So far as tigtening of the security in these islands is concerned, now we have a large contingent of Army supported by Naval and Air units which are permanently stationed in the Andaman and Nicobar islands. We are alive to this fact and security measures are being taken.

As regards the second question about uninhabited islands being inhabited and resettling people from the mainland, this question concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs. I can say for the information of the hon. Member that in the Great Nicobar island several families of ex-servicemen have been settled and facilities are being given. So, it is not that people are not settled there. There are schemes for resettling people but the details could be given only by the Home Ministry.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I belong to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and I regret to say that perhaps it is an unwanted baby of the Government of India. Why I say so is because this particular incident which has taken place and which is referred to in this call attention notice is not the single incident that has happened there. Since the last 20 years there is a continuous flow of foreign boats coming there, they were captured and the boats used to be confiscated and in the marine dockyard, if you go there, you will find that it is a graveyard of foreign boats. So, it is not a single case that has taken place recently. It was a continuous effort on their part.

The hon. Minister has stated that ex-servicemen have been rehabilitated in Great Nicobar. In Nicobar there are 19 islands and there are 300 islands in Andaman group of islands. Getting one island rehabilitated and leaving others will not solve the problem.

Tilanchang is near Nancowrie and Camorta. We have a naval base near Tilanchang. It is realy strange that out of hundreds of people, only 74 could be captured. In that island they built houses with cement floor. But Minister has not stated anything in this regard.

The Andaman & Nicobar administration published the report daily in

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta:—

The Telegram, but this report does not contain even the facts which have been stated by the Minister. They said that only 49 foreigners were captured but actualy they were 74. Out of them 25 were children ranging from six months to 11 years. I do not understand how did children of the age of six months come there? What will be their business? It is for poaching purposes. There are reasons to believe that there was a motive behind all this. Our navy is not vigilant.

There is an Advisory Committee and there are members representing Nicobar Tribals. They also represented in this regard several times that coconut trees were being cut by somebody and the foreigners were damaging the gardens and orchard. But no action has been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Island is like an unwanted baby of the Government of India.

The inter-Island shipping service has deteriorated in such a manner that if I want to go from one island to another, it takes one month. It is very difficult to find out in which islands there are foreigners and what they are doing. That is why, it is very much necessary from the defence point of view to have atleast two air fields—one in South Island—campbell Bay—and another in Diglipur in North Andaman.

There are some islands where our tribal population is facing problem for raising orchard. They can be settled in Vacam island near Nancowrie island. Near Nicobar island there is a vacant land. We can ensure safety of our island by rehabilitating tribal people.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: In Andaman group there are vacant islands. There should be settlement of the landless people from Andaman island. There is a crisis faced by the landless citizens. They are crying for land. They can very well be settled in the isolated islands. Improved inter-island ferry service can be there. It can ensure safety and security of the islands. The Minister should tell us whether he has instructed the authorities concerned to go into the island and see in what way these people occupied the islands and what were their motives behind it. The hon. Minister of State for Defence has stated in his statement that he apprehended that there were some fishing vessels. He is not certain that it is a fishing vessel, but he can only apprehend that it may be so. So far as my information goes, there was a big vessel nearby when this operation started and it took some time when a lot of people left the island and there were still a few people who were left there and got captured. In the meantime 3 fishing boats were also captured. I request the Minister to have a very detailed enquiry about it and find out the truth. He should ensure the safety of the island. One airstrip should be there in the southern island and one more in the northern island for defence purposes and for the purpose of patrol, for the safety and security of the territory.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is a fact that there are 319 islands out of which about 33 islands have got people living there. They are inhabited and others are uninhabited. This island is between Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar, very near to Nancowrie. It is about 50 kilometres from there. Our people in the patrol boats went there and brought these boats to Nancowrie. They went into the island and they found that there were six bamboo sheds. They could not find any cemented houses or other pucca walls or anything. They could only find six bamboo sheds. For the first time children and women have come in these fishing boats. Therefore, we have now requested the

Home Ministry to thoroughly interrogate the arrested persons and find out their motives in landing on an uninhabited island in Nicobar Group, the place from where they started, the compulsions under which they came there, and so on. So, the Home Ministry is further going into the matter. As far as patrol work is concerned, we have stationed some patrol boats there under the interim Coast-guard organisation and it was one of those patrol boats which apprehended all these boats and brought them there. So, we have taken steps. We have intensified our patrol activities in that area.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: One simple question. I would like to know from the Minister about this. How many similar types of cases has he got in his knowledge about such foreigners coming with their boats in the Andaman Nicobar territory in the past?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you got material relating to earlier cases?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Fishing trawlers have been found and they have been caught and confiscated.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: There was a case of firing also.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I could not give you the exact figures now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अंडमान, मिलिटरी दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री जी ने दिया है उसके बारे में मैं यह व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के साथ कह सकता हूं कि या तो इनके सामने पूरे तथ्य नहीं रखे गये या अफसरों द्वारा जान कर के दबा कर के रखे गये हैं । यह इन्होंने इसको अन्डरप्ले करने की कोशिश की हैं और मेरा कहना यह है कि शायद यह पहला मौका है जब कि 25 बच्चे और औरतें वहां पकड़ी गईं । यह कोई पिकनिक स्पौट तो है नहीं और अगर कोई फिशिंग के लिये जायेगा तो बच्चे लेकर नहीं जायेगा । 8 बच्चे 6 महीने के भी थे और 25 बच्चे और औरतें लेकर कोई फिशिंग करने को नहीं जाता है । इसलिए बेसिकली आपकी रिपोर्ट गलत है कि यह फिशिंग करने आये हैं ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस आइलैंड में कोई बस्ती नहीं थी वहां पर करीब एक साल से बसे हुए थे उन्होंने टिन रूफ, सेमी पक्का स्ट्रक्चर बनाये हुए थे, और एक बड़े जहाज में काफी लोग तो भाग गये और कुछ लोग पकड़े गये । मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि थाइलैंड में भी यह चाइनीज ओरिजन के लोग हैं, मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि वहां यह बसे हुए हैं कि नहीं । कितना गम्भीर मामला है डिफेंस ऐंगिल से आप देखें । हमारे देश में इतने दिनों तक लोग बसे रहे और किसी को पता ही नहीं है कि विदेशी यहां पर हैं और यह थाइलैण्ड में चाइनीज ओरिजन के लोग हैं और बराबर में नेवल बेस भी है लेकिन उनके पास कोई इंजन बोट नहीं है । मैं पिछले महीने अंडमान गया था वहां पर कोई नेवल बोट नहीं है । हमने उनसे बात की कि आपके पास क्या साधन हैं ? तो कहने लगे हम तो यहां बैठे रहते हैं सूचना हमारे पास आ जाती है । इसके अलावा लड़ाई करने का या रोकने का हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं है । तो यह एक भयानक स्थिति है एक आइलैंड से दूसरे आइलैंड जाने का उनके पास कोई साधन नहीं है । डिफेंस ऐंगिल से यह काफी गम्भीर मामला है । फिशिंग की बात हो तो यह तो पहले भी होती रहती है ।

तो मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि क्या आपने पहले भी कोई ऐसी बोट पकड़ी है जिसमें इतने बच्चे और औरतें हों । और यह बच्चे भी पैदा वहीं पर हुए हैं, 6 महीने के बच्चे हैं, इसमें अध्यक्ष महोदय 10 बच्चे 6 महीने के हैं जो वहीं पैदा हुए हैं ।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार जिसको हमने माना है 200 मील तक का वाटर एरिया हमारा होगा, उसको डिफेंड करने के लिए आपने इंटरिम अरेंजमेंट तो किया है, लेकिन क्या इसको और ज्यादा मजबूत बनायेंगे ताकि जो नेवल बेस है उसकी सुरक्षा हो सके ? उनको आप कुछ मोटर बोट और कुछ लड़ाई का सामान देंगे क्योंकि इस के पास सिंगापुर, तायवान, इंडोनीशिया और थाइलैंड देश लगते हैं । पहले भी जापान से नेताजी इसी जगह आये थे । तो चारों तरफ से इस पर खतरा हो गया है इसलिये वहां पर नेवल बस मजबूत होना चाहिये, लड़ने का सामान होना चाहिये । इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ।

मेरा तीसरा हिस्सा सवाल का यह है कि क्या आप थाइलैंड सरकार से इसके बारे में जांच करायेंगे कि यह लोग जो पकड़े गये हैं, यह कौन हैं, क्यों आए थे, और कितने लोग भाग गये ? क्या आप इसकी थौरो प्रोब करायेंगे ? केवल गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं बल्कि अपने अधिकारियों से इसकी जांच करायेंगे ? मेरी जानकारी यह है कि आपकी आर्मी और नेवी का एक इंटेलीजेंस अफ़सर वहां गया है । तो आप इसकी थौरो प्रोब करायेंगे ताकि डिफेंस ऐंगिल से आइन्दा इस तरह का वाकया न हो ? मैं समझता हूं कि एक साल में सब से ज्यादा भयानक चीज हमारे सामने आयी है, जो नहीं आनी चाहिए थी । इन बातों का जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक कहा माननीय सदस्य ने कि पहली बार बच्चे और औरतें इस ढंग से भारत की सीमा के अन्दर आये हैं, तो हो सकता है कि कोई और मोटिव भी हो, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा । इसीलिये इसकी फर्दर जांच करने के लिये हमने गृह मंत्रालय से कहा है कि इसमें गहराई से जायें । वैसे नेवी अफ़सर भी जांच करेंगे और होम मिनिस्ट्री भी जांच करेगी । फर्दर प्रोब की जायेगी कि क्या उनका मोटिव है । जिस समय हमारे नेवी के अफ़सर वहां गये तो उन्होंने देखा कि 6 बैम्बू शैड्स वहां पर थ । कुछ सामान और भी मिला जो मैं सदन से छिपाना नहीं चाहता । इसमें कुछ तो राइस बैग्स मिले, चावल कुछ रखा हुआ था, कुछ फ़िश पकड़ कर के लाये रास्ते में से उनके टुकड़े काट कर सुखा रहे थे । कुछ दवाइयां भी दिखाई दी । कुछ और चीजें भी खाने-पीने की थीं, लेकिन उनके पास कोई आर्म्स-एम्यूनीशन्स नहीं थे, सामान हथियार नहीं थे । यह चीजें उनके पास जरूर मिली हैं । उससे थोड़ा बहुत शक होता है कि उनका मन शैड्स डालने के लिये था कि कुछ दिन ठहरें । लेकिन अभी तक कोई आइलैण्ड में प्रोब नहीं की कि कोई और आदमी भी थे या नहीं । अभी तो यही है कि इनके सिवाय कुछ नहीं था । उन सब को पकड़ कर लाये हैं, बच्चों को सजा नहीं दे सकते इसलिये जितने भी बड़े आदमी थे, 12 साल से ऊपर के सब को सजा दी है ।

दूसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया, वह हमारा एक्सक्लूसिव इकनामिक जोन 200 मील का बन गया । उसके बारे में इंटीग्रियम कोस्ट गार्ड आर्गेनाइजेशन तो बन गया है और वहां आफिसर आन स्पेशल ड्यूटी काम कर रहे हैं । उसके पास शिप्स भी हैं और पेट्रोल बोट्स भी हैं । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि कोस्ट गार्ड आर्गेनाइजेशन परमानैन्ट बेसिस पर बनाई जाये, और सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है, जल्दी कोस्ट गार्ड आर्गेनाइजेशन बनेगी । उसके पास सब साधन भी होंगे, जो चाहियें वह मुहैया किये जायेंगे ।

जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, इन द्वीपों में हमारी फौजें भी हैं, एयरफोर्स और

नेवी के यूनिट्स भी हैं जो कि वहां काम कर रहे हैं । हमें इस बात का ध्यान है कि उनकी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत रखें ।

तीसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने थाइलैंड गवर्नमेंट के बारे में पूछी कि थाइलैंड से भी कुछ सम्पर्क किया या नहीं ? हमारे नेवल हैडक्वार्टर्स को सम्पर्क करने के बाद यह सूचना मिली कि थाइलैंड गवर्नमेंट ने अपना एक डिस्ट्रायर एसकोर्ट भेज दिया है अंडेमान एरिया के आस पास और वह पेट्रोल करेगा । उन्होंने खुद सूचना दी है कि हम देखेंगे । उन्होंने अपना डेस्ट्रायर लगाया है कि जो भी फिशिंग ट्रालर्स वहां जाते हैं, वह भारत की सीमा में, जो कि एक्सक्लूसिव इकनामिक ज़ोन है, उसमें न घुसें । वह उस बात की देखभाल खुद करेंगे । 8 फरवरी से उन्होंने काम शुरू कर दिया है और 25 मार्च तक वह यह पेट्रोल करेंगे सारे आसपास के एरिया में । उन्होंने यह जिम्मेदारी ली है कि हम देखेंगे कि कोई आदमी या ट्रालर थाइलैंड गवर्नमेंट का हिन्दुस्तान की जो पानी की 200 मील की सीमा बनती है, जो एक्सक्लूसिव इकनामिक ज़ोन है, उसमें कोई न घुसे । उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया है और सूचना दी है ।

मैं यही तथ्य आपके सामने रख सकता हूं । हम इसकी और भी जानकारी करवा रहे हैं कि इसके क्या कारण थे । आगे और क्या स्टैप इसके बारे में लिये जायें, यह सोचा जायेगा ।

12.28 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) FALLING PRICES OF SUGARCANE AND GUR

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होता कि गन्ना, खंडसारी चीनी या जो भी किसान उत्पादन करता है, चाहे सरसों हो या कपास, उनके बारे में यहां अच्छी बहस होती और सदन कुछ निर्णय लेता । क्योंकि यह साधारण बात नहीं है ।

इस दफे हिन्दुस्तान में पहली दफा ऐसा मौका आया है कि 5 रुपये और साढ़े 4 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का भाव रहा है । लकड़ी जो कि जलाने के काम आती है वह 13 रुपये मन है । किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करता है वह गुड़, खंडसारी और चीनी के लिये करता है । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब में जो ईंट बनाने के भट्टे होते हैं उनके मालिक गन्ने को मोल लेकर ईंधन की जगह जलाने के काम में लाते हैं । यह बड़े अफ सोस की बात है कि सारा खंडसारी का काम बन्द हो गया है, चीनी के कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं और आज गन्ने को कोई पूछता नहीं है ।

आपका जो गुड़ है इसको तो बिल्कुल गणेश बना दिया गया है, इसकी पूजा के सिवाय और कोई काम में यह नहीं आ रहा है । आज किसान के मन में बड़ा भयंकर तूफ़ान उठ रहा है । किसान कितनी कठिनाई के साथ गन्ना पैदा करता है, घोर तपस्या के बाद गड़ पैदा करता है, बड़ी मेहनत करने के बाद सरसों और कपास पैदा करता है । लेकिन भावों में उसका कितना शोषण होता है । विदेशी साम्राज्यवादी इस देश में आये और उन्होंने देश को लूटा । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के किसान की कमाई पर इतना बड़ा डाका कभी नहीं पड़ा, जितना बड़ा डाका इस वक्त भावों के जरिये उस पर पड़ रहा है । किसान लटा जा रहा है ।

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गुड़ पर 7 रुपये सैकड़ा सेल्ज़ टैक्स लगाती है, बिहार सरकार 9 रुपये और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 7 रुपये सैकड़ा सेल्ज़ टैक्स लगाती है । शासन को क्या अधिकार है कि वह गुड़ पर इतना टैक्स लगाये ? जिन लोगों ने साल भर की घोर तपस्या के बाद गड़ पैदा किया है, उन की क्या हालत है ? जो गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, उनको क्या एवज़ाना मिलता है ? सरकार ने गेहूं का भाव निर्धारित किया है, लेकिन अगर बाज़ार में उसकी ख़रीदारी न हो, और वह सस्ता बिके, तो सरकार अपनी अख़लाकी जिम्मेदारी निभाते हुए गेहूं को ख़रीदती है । ऐन उसी तरह देश में गड़ और गन्ने का सत्यानाश हो रहा है । कोई उन्हें ख़रीदता नहीं है । क्या यह सरकार की अख़लाकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह गन्ने और गुड़ को ख़रीदे ?

अगर सरकार ने कोई कदम न उठाया, तो इस देश में एक ज़लज़ला, एक भूचाल, आयेगा । आज यह देश ज्वालामुखी पर खड़ा है । जनता पार्टी को आगे बढ़ाने में किसानों का सब से ज्यादा हाथ रहा है, लेकिन आज वे सब से ज्यादा भूखे हैं । कांग्रेस वाले उन्हें चिढ़ा रहे हैं कि दे दिया जनता पार्टी को वोट, क्या गुड़ चाट कर आये हो, या गन्ना बोकर आये हो । मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस भयंकर भूचाल की नौबत न आने दे । वह वक्त से पहले ही इस बारे में कुछ करें । किसान के गन्ने की कीमत सब से कम मुकर्रर की गई है, मगर सरकार वह भी नहीं देती है । गुड़ का भाव भी वह नहीं देती है । खंडसारी का काम बन्द हो रहा है; वह उसको नहीं चला पाती है । चीनी के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं । कपास की दुर्दशा है । सरसों के भाव में भी किसान लूट रहा है । इस हालत में कैसे पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और कैसे देश जीवित रह सकता है ?

मैं चाहता हूं कि हम लोक सभा का और सब काम बन्द करके इस बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचें और किसानों को कोई रास्ता दिखाये । अगर यह सदन इस गंभीर मसले के बारे में कोई रास्ता नहीं निकालता है, तो किसानों को खुद कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ेगा । मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन और मंत्रियों को कहूंगा कि वे इसके लिए बाकायदा बहस के लिये कोई दिन रखें, ताकि किसानों को इस सदन की मार्फ़त कोई मुनासिब जवाब दिया जाये और उन्हें मुनासिब इन्साफ़ दिया जाये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की किसानी जीवित रह सके ।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything. You will have an opportunity to discuss the Presidents Address and you can avail of that opportunity.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): If the Speaker so desires, perhaps an appropriate day can be fixed and two hours allotted for a discussion.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been recorded. I cannot decide this matter just now; it has to be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee. Shri Manohar Lal.

**Not recorded.

(ii) CLOSURE OF SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, KANPUR

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से बागड़ी साहब ने काश्तकारों की एक गंभीर समस्या की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है बिलकुल उसी तरह से मैं कानपुर की एक समस्या की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। स्वदेशी काटन मिल कानपुर में है और एक बहुत ही दुखद घटना वहां की है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। विगत दो मास पहले स्वदेशी काटन मिल के मजदूरों को तनख्वाह पांच छः महीने से नहीं मिल रही थी। उन लोगों ने वहां के अधिकारियों का घेराव किया। दो बार घेराव हुआ, तीन बार घेराव हुआ। वहां की लेबर पार्टीज़, डी० एम० और बाकी सब लोगों ने मैनेजमेंट से मिल कर यह तय करवा दिया कि दीवाली तक सारी तनख्वाह बांट दी जायेगी। लेकिन वहां पर तनख्वाह नहीं बंटी। जब तनख्वाह नहीं बंटी और चार बार यह हो चुका, 6 महीने की तनख्वाह नहीं बंटी तब मजदूरों ने फिर घेराव किया। उसमें गोलीकाण्ड हुआ। उस गोलीकांड में उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने यह घोषित किया है कि 12 मजदूरों की मृत्यु हुई है। लेकिन गोलीकांड हो जाने के बाद हालत यह है कि लगभग 200 औरतें ऐसी आज वहां घूम रही हैं जिन्होंने न तो अपनी चूड़ियां फोड़ी हैं न अपनी मांग का सिंदूर पोंछा है क्योंकि उन मजदूरों का कहीं पता नहीं चल पा रहा है। न तो वे मजदूर जिलों के अंदर हैं न उन मजदूरों ने मिल में जाकर अपनी तनख्वाहें ली हैं। कानपुर के श्रमिक जगत में इससे एक बहुत बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ हैं और उन 200 श्रमिकों का कहीं पता नहीं है। यह संभावना है कि वे 200 श्रमिक गोलीकांड में मारे गये। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह घोषित किया है कि सिर्फ 12 मजदूर मारे गये हैं लेकिन सब लोगों को डाउट है और मुझे भी डाउट है, मेरे क्षेत्र का यह मामला है। वहां जो विधवाएं घूम रही हैं जिन्हें न तो हम विधवा कह सकते हैं न यही कह सकते हैं कि वे विधवा नहीं हैं लेकिन उनके घर वालों का कहीं पता नहीं है। वे मजदूर जेलों के अंदर भी बन्द नहीं हैं। आज हालत यह है कि आठ हजार मजदूर मिल बन्द होने की वजह से बेकार हो गये हैं। आठ हजार मजदूर उस मिल में काम करते हैं। उस मिल के जो मालिक हैं वे इस पर उतारू हैं कि हम इस मिल को नहीं चालू करेंगे और इसको वहां से उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जायेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि भारत सरकार इस मिल का अधिग्रहण करे और अधिग्रहण करके इसको चालू किया जाये क्योंकि यह सिर्फ 8 हजार मजदूरों का ही सवाल नहीं है, 20 हजार के करीब उनके परिवार से संबंधित लोगों का भी सवाल है जिन्हें भूखमरी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कानपुर में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर यह श्रमिक अशांति फैली हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उस मिल को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चालू किया जाये और वह मजदूर जिनका कोई पता नहीं है उनके बारे में सारी बात स्पष्ट की जाये कि केवल 12 मरे हैं या 200 मजदूर जिनका कोई पता नहीं है वे भी मारे गये हैं। कानपुर में मिल के पास ही एक मन्दिर है जहां रोज 200 औरतें इकट्ठा होकर सामूहिक रूप से अपने आदमियों के लिए प्रार्थना करती हैं और विलाप करती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं वह मिल जल्दी से जल्दी चालू की जाये और जो मजदूर गायब हैं उनका पता लगाया जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश की यह एक ऐसी घटना है जो अन्यत्र कहीं भी देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। यह समस्या बड़ा गम्भीर रूप धारण करती जा रही हैं। जिस प्रकार से किसानों में जूट को लेकर बड़ा असंतोष है उसी प्रकार से मजदूरों में वहां असंतोष फैला हुआ है। हम चाहते हैं जिनके कारण इस प्रकार की घटना हुई हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये।

(iii) PAYMENT OF BONUS TO LIC EMPLOYEES

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I wish to raise a very important and urgent issue and urge upon the Government and the Minister concerned to make a statement on the floor of the House.

Sir, the Supreme Court declared the LIC (Modification of Settlement) Act, 1976 ultra vires, which was passed during the time of Emergency. The Court held that all settlement of wages with the Government which go towards th achieving of a living wage are protected by the Directive Principles in Article 43 of the Consitution. Sir, the hon. Supreme Court also held LIC bonus as wage and declared that the law modifying the bonus was contrary to public interest and not reasonable. You know that there was an agreement with the LIC employees that they will get 15 per cent bonus. But during the time of Emergency, the then Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, passed this anti-labour LIC (Modification of Settlement) Act, 1976 inspite of our opposition. We made several representations to this Janata Government but they did not restore this bonus, the legitimate dues to the LIC employees. It is a very important and urgent issue and the Supreme Court has by a unanimous decision restored the legitimate bonus. So, Sir, through you I will request the Government to implement it and pay the bonus immediately with retrospective effect and make a statement on the floor of the House this afternoon as to when they will pay it.

(iv) REPORTED POSSSIBILITY OF IMPORT OF LASSA FEVER BY TRAVELLERS FROM AFRICA

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार तब जागती है जबकि कोई बीमारी इस देश को ग्रस्त कर लेती है, पहले से ही उसको कोई रेमेडियल मेजर्स नहीं उठाती। मैंने पहले भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि मैक्साफार्मा के बारे में दूसरे देशों में प्रतिबंध लग गया लेकिन हमारी सरकार अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं ले सकी। इसकी वजह से लोगों को पागलपन तक हो जाता है लेकिन अभी तक सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। पूना के रिसर्च सेन्टर पर कीड़ों पर रिसर्च चल रही है। इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है कि लासा फीवर वायरस जोकि वेस्ट अफ्रीका में फैला हुआ है वह वहां से यहां आ सकता है। यह एक बहुत ही खतरनाक बीमारी है जो अगर लग गई तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा इसलिए अभी से सरकार को सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। अफ्रीका से जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनके लिए हेल्थ सर्टिफिकेट में लासा फीवर का इंजेक्शन भी आवश्यक माना जाये। मैं आपको रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बताना चाहता हूं।

"The VRC report said that possible importation of lassa fever is a cause for concern. Explosive outbreaks can occur from a single infected individual and in this age of jet travel, a person infected in Africa with lassa virus will become ill in India a week later.

Lassa fever can be acquired by contact with an infected person or an infected rat. The disease is difficult to distinguish from malaria, typhoid, yellow fever or influenza and its diagonisis may pose a problem to Indian medical practitioners, it is warned."

यह रिसर्च सेन्टर ने बताया है कि यह कितनी खतरनाक बीमारी है।

अमरीका और दूसरे देशों ने अपने यहां के एअरपोर्ट्स और पोर्ट्स पर इस तरह की वार्निंग दे दी है, अपनी हेल्थ सर्विसिज

को सूचित कर दिया है कि वे इसको चैक करें। इतना ही नहीं, मान लीजिये कोई आदमी अफरीका से आ रहा है और वह इस बीमारी से पीड़ित है, उस विमान में भारतवर्ष आने वाला व्यक्ति भी है, तो वह भी इससे प्रभावित हो सकता है और यहां आने के बाद मलेरिया, फ्लू या टायफाएड में कोई फर्क नहीं है। यह एक डेडली–डिजीज है, इसलिये सरकार को समय से सतर्क हो जाना चाहिए और हमारी पोर्ट्स और एअर-पोर्ट्स पर तुरन्त इस प्रकार की चैकिंग व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि यह बीमारी हमारे यहां न आ सके। आज अफरीकी देशों में भारतवासी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बसे हुए हैं, वे अपने परिवारों के साथ मिलने के लिये यहां आते रहते हैं, इसलिये यह वार्निंग और भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। यदि सरकार ने समय रहते सावधानी नहीं बरती, तो उनके द्वारा यह बीमारी यहां आ सकती है, उसके बाद इसका इलाज होना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Matters under rule 377 refer to matters of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: It gives an opportunity to the members to ventilate certain grievances.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The Minister is not required to made a statement in answer to the point raised, but it will be a healthy practice and convention if the Minister or the Minister of State concerned with the department comes here and shares the feelings expressed by members on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is being conveyed. The selection is made on the same day and the Minister will not know; he will not get notice. The office will convey it. Don't bother.

12.47 hrs.

CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder on the 22nd February, 1978, namely:—

> "That the Bill to amend the Children Act, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration." Shri Kolanthaivelu:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU (Trichengoda): Sir, the Children (Amendment) Bil, 1957, is of course an important one for the progress of the country in the present situation. The original Act was enacted more than 15 years ago and thereafter there have been numerous and vast changes in the body of rules in all the fields and in the environmental situation too.

Even in this amending Bill, there must be some more changes and amendments, but due to the patience and liberal policy of the Janata Government, it is not done in a large measure.

In Section 7 of the principal Act, the jurisdiction and powers of the Board and the children's court must be clear because if there is no such limit, the progress of justice may be delayed even at this lower level.

In section 9 of the principal Act, the amendment is welcome, but in section 6(3) of the amendment that the Board member must have special knowledge of child psychology and child welfare is not necessary. It should have been amended to suit the present situation of the society in our country. Section 43 ought to have been amended in such a way that the punishment must be still more because the Act was formulated in 1960 and not according to the present conditions. By all these Acts, the law should be such that almost all the punishments

[Shri R. Kolanthaivelu]

must be by way of reformative method and not to make the delinquent child suffer at the earlier age by way of imposing fine and imprisonment. The Government and the country must make the younger generation perfect either by enforcement of strict law and practice or reformative method. Even almost all the laws and Acts in our country are very ancient specially with respect to the Children Act. Any way, this amendment is welcome even at this stage though not it has achieved its object fully.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill, as has been pointed out by my earlier colleagues who spoke, is a welcome Bill, but it is good so far as it goes, and yet it is not quite adequate and certainly not very satisfactory.

My first point is that even the original Children Act 1960 is somewhat of a misnomer in the sense that it gives an impression from the title that it deals with some problems of children in general whereas it only deals with delinquent and neglected children. Therefore, I wonder whether the title of the Act does not need a suitable amendment and instead of calling it just 'Children Act 1960' which is now being amended, some better title giving a precise indication of the contents of that Bill should have been given. That is my preliminary observation.

As I said, this Bill is good as far as it goes and of course, the Minister said yesterday that this was passed unanimously by the other House and I am sure it will meet the same good fate here in this House too. That is not the point. The point is that the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution, as you know very well, point out to the need of the State taking active, concrete and effective steps in the direction of development of children in regard to giving proper attention to their health, to their educational, mental, I would even say spiritual growth. Then, what is the point of having these Acts or Bills on the periphery and not tackle the problem at its depth? The Minister of Education is a very distinguished academician homself. While the Janata Government is now gradually going ahead in the direction of implementing the spirit and some of the tenets of the Directive Principles Chapter into laws, I want him to go into this question also, because you will see that in the Directive Principles of State Policy, Part IV of the Constitution, Article 39(f) says—I will read only that part which relates to children—that:

> "Children are to be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youths are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

Now, I quite see the point that the amendment to this Principal Act of 1960 does take care of the last words of this particular paragraph which I now read out. But it beings with children of all categories. In our country although it is fortunately now a fact that infant mortality rates have gone down and more children seem to live beyond the age of five, the sad fact remains, however, that even those children who live beyond five, most of them merely exist, they do not live. In other words, they lack nourishment and they lack proper parental care. I am not talking of the so-called illegitimate children. I do not know why we call them illegitimate. They might not have been legitimately; but it was not their fault that they were born so. Really speaking, in the economically advanced countries of the West, the attitude of the whole society, even towards the so-called illegitimate children and even unmarried mothers, as they call them, is such that they consider this as a reality of the situation; and they go on legislating in a very substanfial way for the proper

care and attention of both the unmarried mothers and the so-called illegitimate children. Therefore, it is no use merely looking at the problem from the point of view of looking after the neglected and delinquent children. How do you define the word 'neglected'? You can define the word 'delinquent' even in terms of law; but how about 'neglected children'? If you do it, many children will come under that category. Even in regard to those children who are legitimately born out of a legitimate wedlock and legitimately accepted by society, we find that thousands and thousands—I would say even lakhs and lakhs—of children are neglected. In terms of production of children, the parents are very vigorous. But in terms of looking after their welfare, I am afraid they think that it is no longer their responsibility. (*Interruptions*) About 30 years ago, it used to be said: "Why should we produce vigorously and die profusely?" because both the birth rate and the death rate were very high. Fortunately now, because of medicine, Western impact and our own advancement in these fields, we have brought down the rate of mortality in general, and of infant mortality in particular. So far so good. Therefore, more children are born; but because more children are born comparatively in a shorter period, the result in many economically backward and poorer families is that they tend to get further neglected. Not only is there the further neglect because of the fact that children get born too soon of course there has to be a gap of at least one year in between the two yet 4, 5 or 6 children get born within a span of 7 or 8 years and of the fact that parents have no time, no money and no resources to attend to them. I am only requesting Dr. Chunder to look into this and see how far Government's finances—I am sure Parliament is in favour of additional expenditure on that account—can be made available not only to neglected and delinquent children, but even to normal children. One can detect abnormalities even in the so-called normal children, because the whole science of mental health and psychology has developed. Even among the so-called normal children, if you look a little deeper into them, you will find that they are neglected. Therefore, I want to suggest that under this Article 39, paragraph (f) of the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Minister of Education must look into their problems in some depth and come forward with a better and bigger legislation—of course at a later stage. I want Government to look at this problem from this larger angle.

Two more points, very briefly, and I have done. One is, of course this. We have, in this coutry as in the West, societies called the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I think there should also be a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, because when animals are being cruelly treated, quite often it is detected. But children are cruelly treated inside families, inside homes—and I am sorry to say by the teacher—and even inside the kinder-gartens, primary schools, high schools and even colleges; things are far from satisfactory. It is absolutely inhuman, uneducational and unethical. Therefore, there is need, I believe, for creating public opinion on this. Therefore, some of us, Members of Parliament, can do it. Perhaps Government cannot, and should not do it. Let the Members of Parliament form a society called the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and create public opinion in this country and contact the establishments concerned at the federal and State levels to see that children do not get a raw deal.

13 hrs.

Finally, I would like to say that the children are the wealth, asset and responsibility of the entire nation. On them we pin many of our hopes. Sir, you have gone to many of the advanced countries and we have also gone once in a while, and we all know how children are treated in foreign

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

countries, particularly in the more developed countries, economically, educationally and socially, where they pay comparatively greater attention on children than the existing parents....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; it is a matter of opinion.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: .... because the parents are more or less taken for granted. In foreign countries when children cross roads, the entire convey of vehicles is stopped. We can see this spectacle in Moscow, Berlin, London and New York, a certain attitude towards children by adults. Let responsible citizens like Members of Parliament, bureaucrats and leaders of public opinion set an example in the matter. Legislation has no doubt its own importance, but if the entire Parliament, nay, the entire nation, gives attention to this aspect of children, we can be reasonably sure of a better India towards the end of the century, if not in the immediate future.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity..

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue after lunch. We will now adjourn for lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill before the House is a non-controversial one and, so far as it goes, it is acceptable to every section of the House. This is an occasion when we review the working of the Act and also suggest improvements for its future working.

We are aware that this Act only applies to Union territories. There are several Acts in respect of children in the various States. The first point which I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister is that, in view of the fact that there are several legislations in the States in respect of children, the coordination which has already been conceived and brought into existence through the National Children Board should be activised and should be made to work in the true spirit. I do not know what exactly the Board has done. We have an executive committee for the Board and we are not aware of the activities of this committee. In view of the importance of the subject, I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House and the country, in his reply, as to the activities of the National Children Board and the work which has been done so far.

The amendment which seeks to enlarge the definition of "neglected children", though welcome, seems to be fraught with some difficulties. In the first instance, the present law defines "neglected children" as those whose parents are unfit for the exercise of control. The amendments says that "neglected children" are those whose parents are not only unfit but unable to take care of the children. The word "unable" in law consists of several aspects. It may be unwillingness also. Unable to take care of the children, unable to protect the children, would include also people who are unwilling to protect the children. Would they come under the definition of "neglected children" or not would be a question?

I am one of the trustees of the Gandhi Gram Trust in south India where we are running an orphanage, the girls' education centre, a training centre and a number of other socio-economic functions. It is our experience that in front of this orphanage, the people bring young children, children born just a few days old, and leave them at the door of the orphanage and go and hide themselves somewhere to see whether the orphanage will take them or not. If the orphanage picks them up, then they will go away. Otherwise, they will come and pick the children back and go. No orphanage, no public institution, no trust like ours, can afford to neglect children who are abandoned like this. There is one problem not only here but I have seen it in Madras city where a *Bal Mandir* has been run for several years and there also the people come and abandon the children and go away. The position is, if the institution picks them up, they will have to sustain the children. So far as the institutions are concerned, they are given only a limited number of children to be protected, to be cared for, and the allotment is only for a limited number of children. If the number of children exceed that limit, the trust or the institution has to bear the expenses. In some cases, some of the institutions do not take care of the children and they come under the definition of "neglected children" and they are taken away by the police.

Now my submission to the hon. Minister is this. It should be made possible for every public institution which has now been entrusted with the responsibility for taking care of the children—to take care of the abandoned children; if they are proved abandoned children—necessary financial assistance to the extent which is already defined by the Government should be given to them. Otherwise they will become destitutes and then there will be a great social injustice.

The present position is that there are some parents who are unfit to take care of the children; there are some other parents who are unwilling to take charge of the children; there are stil other parents who are unable to take charge of the children. Under the definition 'unable to take care of the children', those who are unwilling to take charge of the children—those children—should also be brought and protection should be taken in that category of neglected children. This is a very important aspect and I would like the hon. Minister to make note of this and see that adequate steps are taken in that direction.

Then the neglected children may go either before the competent authority, namely, the Child Welfare Board or they may go before Children Court, if they are delinquent children. In some cases, it has been our experience and we have come across cases where the parents themselves drive, egg on, force and compel the children to go and steal. Now who is responsible for this? I would say that the parents should be punished and sent to jails instead of the children. I can give so many cases because this is one of the fields where we are running a few institutions and we know these cases. I know the cases where the parents stand behind and ask the children to beg in places which are prohibited. Then the police come and take hold of those children. I have come across cases where the children had been forced and compelled by their parents to steal so that they may give money to their parents. In such cases, it is the parents who must be sent to jails and not the children.

When the courts come across cases where the children became delinquent, they must not only go into the question whether they are dilinquent children whether they have committed an offence, but also go into the question whether they have been compelled under the circumstances to commit this

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

offence. If it is found that they have been compelled to commit this offence, then they should not be sent to the reformatory; in that case, they must be sent to the Board. I am glad that the amendment, to some, extent, enables it, because the amendment says that if the court finds that the child who has been brought before the court is not himself a delinquent is not himself responsible then he should be sent to the Board, I welcome the amendment in that direction. But I do not know how far they would go ino the question whether the child who has been found delinquent has been compelled by the circumstances or by other persons to commit the offence. This is an aspect which requires the attention of the hon. Minister.

On the question of association of social workers, I have a suggestion to make. It should not merely be enough that the woman member is associated with the Board; there must be some further qualification and that is that the woman member must be one. who is trained in social welfare work.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Seronpore): Not nurse.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: She must be trained in social welfare work.

The next point I would like to deal with is foreign adoptions which are now increasingly coming in vogue. In the institutions which we run, a number of people have come and asked for adoption of these destitute children, orphans, and so on for being adopted by foreigners. Once they are adopted, then we have no control over them; we do not know what is the fate of the children which are adopted and taken to other countries, how they are treated there, whether they are treated as children or whether they are used as workers or household servants or for other purposes which I do not want to mention. It is a matter about which Government should be very careful. On the question of foreign adoption, Government must come forward with a firm policy, practically refusing any foreign adoption—adoption of any indian children by foreigners. That is my firm conviction....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You cannot take care of them properly, you cannot feed them properly. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You do not know what they do there. We have no control over them. They use those children as slaves, as workers, as prostitutes....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Nonsense.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have no sense. That is why you are talking like this. How many institutions have you run? I have run three institutions. How many orphanages have you run?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Quite a few.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He is an old friend, Sir. Therefore, we talk across like this.

I insist that Government do ban foreign adoptions because we have no control over them: we do not know the purposes for which the children are taken; under the private international law, we have no control over them; we cannot see how they are treated. My submission is that these instiutions which are run must clearly see to it that none of those children particularly the children in homes in protected houses and so on is allowed to be adopted by foreign families.

The last point I would like to make is this. Aftercare is much more important than the care of the children when they are young. We have found that it is easy to mainain children in these houses until they attain the age of maturity 17 or 18 years. But after that when they go out, unless they have

a means of earning livelihood, they become vagabonds and delinquents again or they suffer such destitution that it is worse than the original disease. My submission is that, so far as aftercare is concerned, training, education and fitting them in life, providing them with some kind of wage-earning capacity is absolutely necessary. The Bill merely says that rules may be framed for that purpose. That is not adequate We have to come forward with a definite programme of aftercare measures for taking care of all those who have completed their term and who are sent out to work. If this is not done, the whole purpose would be defeated.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Preamble. In fact, the object of this Act is to provide for care protection, maintenance, welfare, training education and rehabilitation. Except taking care of children maintenance I am afraid no other function is performed.

That care is taken I have no doubt and that they are maintained I have no doubt. But beyond that training and rehabilitation is not done and therefore the Act has not been successful in its working. So in order that this Act may prove a success and in order that it may prove useful to the community there should greater emphasis on and greater attention paid to the training education and rehabilitation of the englected as well as the delinquents.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक विशेष समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस ढंग से इस बिल के द्वारा उन्होंने इस एक्ट में परिवर्तन, संशोधन किया है उससे सुधार तो होगा ऐसा मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन उससे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकेगी, इस में मुझे संदेह है। क्योंकि अनाथालय और इस प्रकार के होम्स से मेरा भी सम्बन्ध है, इसलिये अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैं कह सकूंगा कि इस बिल के द्वारा उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकेगी, उसमें मुझे संदेह लगता है।

अनाथ बच्चों का यह प्रश्न है। पहले तो मैं यह बात कहूंगा कि इस मामले में तमाम देश के अनाथ बच्चों का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। पास करने के बाद यह विधेयक केवल यूनियन टैरिटरीज पर लागू होगा और तमाम दूसरे प्रान्तों में जहां अधिकांश जनता रहती है, वहां इस प्रकार के बच्चों पर वह लागू नहीं होगा। आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप प्रान्तों के भी समाज कल्याण विभाग के मंत्री और मुख्य-मंत्रियों को बुलाकर इस प्रकार का एक्ट वहां भी उनसे पास करवायें ताकि देश में इस प्रकार के बच्चों की समस्या का समाधान हो सके। आप इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा, नहीं तो यह एक छोटा सा माडल यूनियन टैरिटरीज के लिये बनाकर आपने खड़ा कर दिया, इससे आपको संतोष तो जरूर हो जायेगा कि हमने यूनियन टैरेटरीज के अनाथ बच्चों का बहुत बड़ा उपकार कर दिया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह संतोष अधूरा रहेगा। आशा है आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे।

मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अनाथ बच्चों के बारे में जो कानून बनाया है, वह किन बच्चों पर लागू होगा ? जो बच्चे आपकी सरकार की गिरफ्त में आयेंगे, उन्हीं का तो इससे आप इलाज करेंगे कितने अनाथ बच्चे आप तक पहुंच पाते हैं ? क्योंकि अनाथ बच्चों की पहुंच आप तक है नहीं, इसलिये वह इधर-उधर भटकते रहते हैं, वह मर जाते हैं और सरकार का जो पुलिस का ढांचा है, उससे भी वह आप तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। अनाथालयों की इतनी संख्या भी नहीं है, जितने कि अनाथ बच्चे हैं। उन बच्चों को वह संभाल सकें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी देश में नहीं है।

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी ओर से चिल्ड्रेन होम्स गवर्नमेंट के लेबल पर या सामाजिक संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन देकर बनाने चाहियें। इस प्रकार के अनाथालयों को मैं तो अनाथालय नहीं मानता हूं। उनका कोई दूसरा नाम रखें। अनाथालय नाम पर तो बैन लगा दें।

अनाथ कोई बच्चा होता ही नहीं है, ईश्वर सब का पिता है। इसलिये इन बच्चों के लिये वलफेयर होम बनायें। अनाथालय किसी का भी नाम न रखा जाये। अनाथालय में जो बच्चा दाखिल होता है, उसमें हीन भावना पहले से ही पैदा होती है और बड़े होने के पश्चात् भी उसमें हीनता रहती है, वह समझता है कि मैं अनाथ हूं। आप ने इस बिल में रखा है कि उसकी परसनालिटी का ग्रोथ हो और वह हर तरह से उन्नत हो। जिस बच्चे की आत्मा मरी हुई होगी, जो अपने को अनाथ मान कर चलेगा उसकी उन्नति किस प्रकार से होगी। तो इस प्रकार के होम्स का नाम आप वेलफेयर होम रखें या और कोई सुन्दर नाम रखें परन्तु अनाथालय नाम न रखें। मैंने दो प्रकार के नाम रखे--कहीं दयानन्द होम रखा कहीं गांधी होम रखा।

अनाथ बच्चों में भी एक सब से बड़ी समस्या और है, उस तरफ भी शायद आपका ध्यान गया या नहीं, वे बच्चे जो समाज के पास भी नहीं पहुंच पाते, सड़कों पर ही मर जाते हैं, प्रायः उन्हें माताएं ही मार देती हैं हमारी सामाजिक कुरीतियों के कारण, उनकी ओर शायद आपका ध्यान नहीं गया है। बहुत सी जातियों में विधवाओं के विवाह नहीं होते और अब तो एक नया सिलसिला चल रहा है। जो गन्दा वातावरण बना है हमारी गन्दी फिल्मों और गानों के कारण और इस प्रकार की सभ्यता के कारण उसमें न हम भारतीय संस्कृति की गोद में हैं, न भारतीय संस्कृति को मानते हैं व पाश्चात्य संस्कृति को। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में ही रंग दिया जाय देश को तो एक लाइन तो मिल जायगी। लेकिन हम तो बीच में एक कामन जेंडर बने चले जा रहे हैं। न वह संस्कृति हमारे पास है न अपनी संस्कृति अपने पास है। बीच में हमारा देश चल रहा है और परिणाम यह हो रहा है अनमैरिड मदर्स इस देश में पैदा हो रही हैं। जिनके माता-पिताओं को यह पता चल गया कि उनकी कुंवारी लड़की के गर्भ रह गया है वे लड़कियां या तो घर छोड़ कर भाग जाती हैं और भटकती-भटकती वैश्यालयों में पहुंच जाती हैं या फिर आत्म हत्या कर लेती हैं। और कोई रास्ता उनके लिए है नहीं। जब इस प्रकार की छूट आप दे रहे हैं और इस प्रकार का वातावरण बन रहा है तो उन बहनों के गर्भ से पैदा होने वाले बच्चों का क्या दोष है? सरकार को उसका दायित्व लेना चाहिए। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं, यहां दिल्ली में भी है, लेकिन मैं पंढरपुर गया था। मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि मैं केवल बोलने के खातिर नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं, मेरा जीवन समाज कल्याण और समाज सेवा में निकल गया है और मेरे अंदर कुछ वेदना है जिसे मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। ऐसी बहनें एक-दो नहीं हैं। आज उसकी तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसी विधवा स्त्रियां हैं जो समाज की अपनी अवस्थों के कारण मां बनीं, उनके पेट में गर्भ आ गया तो उन्होंने आत्म हत्या कर ली या भाग गई और फिर पता नहीं कहां-कहां भटकती फिरीं। लेकिन उन बच्चों का क्या होगा? मैं पंढरपुर गया था। वहां मैंने इतनी सुन्दर व्यवस्था देखी जैसी भारतवर्ष में अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं देखने को

मिली। इस प्रकार की अभागिन बहनें जिन्हें गर्भ रह जाता है चाहे वह विधवा हों या कुंवारी लड़कियां हों, उनको गुप्त रूप से अपने यहां अपने मकानों में वे रखते हैं। उनके मकान का एक हिस्सा बिलकुल गुप्त है। वे वहां आ जाती हैं, वहां उनके खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था की होती है। बच्चा पैदा होने के पश्चात् वे बहनें बड़ी इज्जत के साथ फिर अपने परिवार में जा सकती हैं। बच्चे की देखभाल वे स्वयं करते हैं। उन बच्चों की देखभाल हमारे परिवारों से भी अच्छी होती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के हाउसेज या घर अधिक से अधिक होने चाहिए जो ऐसी बहनों को शरण दे सकें जिसमें उनको आत्म हत्यायें के लिए या वेश्यालयों में जाने के लिए विवश न होना पड़े या वे इधर-उधर भटकती न रहें और गुंडों के चक्कर में न आयें। ऐसी बहनों के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि आप यूनियन टेरिटरी में ही एक माडेल रखिए सरकार की तरफ से। और इन्तजाम तो आप करेंगे ही, हास्पिटल तो आपने बनावए ही हुए है, उन हास्पिटलों में ही ऐसे वार्ड बनवा दीजिए जहां ऐसी बहनें आ सकें। जब लोगों को पता चलेगा कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था यहां है तो ऐसी बहनें वहां आ सकती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसे बच्चे जो वहां छोड़े गये है उनके लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था बनाएं। इंग्लैंड आदि में तो बाकायदा अनमैरिड मदर्स डिक्लेयर्ड है लेकिन यहां ऐसी व्यवस्था अभी नहीं है जिससे उनकी देखभाल ठीक तरह से हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अनाथालय इस देश में चल रहे हैं। सब अपनी अपनी सामर्थ्य के अनुसार चला रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ अनाथालय इस प्रकार के चल रहे हैं जो कि व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से खोले गये हैं। कुछ मक्कार और धूर्त आदमी उन अन्धे बच्चों के द्वारा अपना धंधा चला रहे हैं। आपने वेलफेयर की बात की लेकिन वे लोग अपनी वेलफेयर करते हैं उन बच्चों के द्वारा। इस प्रकार से वे उन बच्चों को बरबाद करते हैं। उनसे भीख मंगवाते हैं लेकिन नाम अनाथालय का रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के बच्चे सम्भवत: मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेन्ट के पास भी पहुंचे होंगे। यह बच्चे रसीद बुक लेकर बसों पर और दूसरी जगहों पर जाते है और भीख मांगने का धंधा बना लेते हैं। इस तरह से उनका जीवन बरबाद हो जाता है। वे किसी काम या पढ़ाई की बात सोचते नहीं फिर बड़े होने पर वे क्या करेंगे? इस प्रकार के अनाथालयों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने और उनकी जांच करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो अनाथालय चल रहे हैं, उनमें क्या वेलफेयर है, बच्चों की सही देख-भाल हो रही हैं या नहीं—सरकार का कोई भी इस प्रकार का विभाग नहीं हैं जो उनका निरीक्षण कर सके। दिल्ली में ऐसे अनाथालय हैं जिनको सरकार की ओर से मदद मिल जाती है, फी बच्चा 40 या 60 रुपया जो भी हो, वह मिल जायेगा उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से लेकिन उसके पश्चात सरकार की ओर से कोई देख भाल नहीं होती कि वहां पर बच्चों को ठीक से खाना मिल रहा है, उनके कपड़े ठीक हैं और उनके पढ़ने-लिखने की कोई व्यवस्था है या नहीं। जिन अनाथालयों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए स्कूल की सुविधा है वहां की बात भी मैं आपको बता रहा हूं कि मैट्रिक पास करने के बाद धक्के मार कर उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। उसके बाद वे क्या करेंगे? वे बच्चे किसी मेडिकल कालेज में जा नहीं सकते, किसी इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में जा नहीं सकते या किसी और टेक्निकल लाइन में जा नहीं सकते। फिर किस तरह से वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं? मेरी दृष्टि में कोई भी ऐसा अनाथालय नहीं आया जहां पर कोई काम-धंधा सिखाने और ट्रेनिंग देने का काम होता हो। गवर्नमेन्ट अपनी ओर से इस प्रकार के स्कूलों की व्यवस्था करे जहां पर उन बच्चों को दस्तकारी के कामों की ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके ताकि वहां से

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

काम सीखने के बाद वे अपने परों पर खड़े हो सकें। आपने शेडयल्ड कास्टस के लिये नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन दिया है, माइनारिटीज के लिए कमीशन बना दिया है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं ऐसे अंधे बच्चे जिनका कोई घर नहीं और जिनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं वे आखिर कहां जायें। उनको नौकरी की कोई गारंटी नहीं, उनको आपने कोई काम सिखाया नहीं फिर वे क्या करें? गवर्नमेन्ट अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी ले कि उनको काम पर लगाया जायेगा। ऐसा आपकी तरफ से होना चाहिए।

कुछ अनाथालय इस प्रकार के भी हैं जो धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से बच्चों को दाखिल कर लेते है। उनके पालन पोषण के पीछे उनका दूसरा उद्देश्य होता है। ऐसे बच्चे जिनको कोई जानकारी नहीं कि वे क्या हैं क्या नहीं हैं उन पर जबर्दस्ती कोई भी धर्म थोपने की आजादी नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं 18 वर्ष की आयु हो जाने के पश्चात हिन्दू, मुस्लिम या ईसाई धर्म चुनने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ अनाथालय इस प्रकार के हैं जो उन बच्चों को जबर्दस्ती हिन्दू, मुस्लिम या ईसाई बना कर खड़ा करते है। मैं इस प्रकार के अनाथालयों को जानता हूं लेकिन सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार के अनाथालयों की जांच करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो बच्चे वहां दाखिल हुए वे कौन हैं, उनके माता पिता कौन है—इस प्रकार की जांच की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हैं। इस तरह से अनाथ बच्चों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है, उन के भविष्य को खराब किया जा रहा है।

अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कुछ संकेत किया था—दिल्ली की यूनियन टैरिटरी में छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को पाकिटमार और चोर की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। उन को ट्रेनिंग देने वाले इस बात को जानते हैं कि यदि वे पकड़े गये तो उन को जेल जाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन छोटे बच्चों के लिये यहां कोई कानून नहीं है, यदि वे पकड़े गये तो जेल नहीं जायेंगे, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनको चिल्ड्रन होम में भेज दिया जायेगा, बल्कि बहुत से तो दया कर के ही छोड़ दिये जायेंगे। इस लिये उन को बाकायदा ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, अपराध करना सिखाया जाता है—ऐसे लोगों को रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे है? इस समय तो आप के पास कोई कानून नहीं है।

यहां दिल्ली में बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग्ज बन रही हैं। राजस्थान और दूसरे प्रदेशों के हजारों लोग मजदूर के रूप में काम करते है। उन के बच्चे सड़कों के किनारे लेटे हुए मिलेंगे, ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेडों में झूले डाल कर लिटा दिया जाता हैं और माता-पिता दोनों वहां काम करते रहते है। प्रश्न यह है कि यह बच्चा बड़ा होकर क्या बनेगा। एक भीख मांगने वाले का बच्चा क्या बनेगा? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाइये—सब से पहले तो भीख मांगने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाइये, उस के बाद यदि किसी भिखारी के यहां किसी बच्चे ने जन्म लिया है—मैं तो पूर्व जन्म में विश्वास करता हूं, उस बच्चे ने पूर्व जन्म में शायद कुछ अच्छा काम किया होगा, इसी लिये उस ने मनुष्य योनि में जन्म लिया है—तब इस में उस का क्या दोष है, उसे सरकार भिखारी बनने पर क्यों मजबूर करती है—मैं चाहता हूं कि कानूनी तौर पर सरकार उस बच्चे को छीन ले और अपने होम में उस का पालन पोषण करे।

अन्त में मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप निरीक्षण व्यवस्था करें और बच्चों को नौकरी की गारन्टी दें—इस प्रकार का कानून देश में बनायें। एक बीमारी और रह गई है, उस का संकेत कर के मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। आज पढ़ी लिखी लड़कियां नौकरी की तरफ़ भाग रही हैं। पति भी काम करता है और पत्नि भी काम करती है, अब बच्चे तो होने हीहैं, ऐसे बच्चे अन-केअर्ड

रहते हैं, उन की ठीक तरह से देखभाल नहीं होती है। इंग्लैंड में तो इस प्रकार का कानून बना हुआ है कि यदि माता-पिता बच्चों के साथ क्रूएलिटी करते हैं, अन्याय करते हैं तो सरकार उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही कर सकती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसे चिल्ड्रन होम्ज़ बनवाइये जहां काम करने वाले माता-पिता जब सुबह काम पर जायं तो अपने बच्चों को दे जाये और इस देख-भाल के लिये वे पेमेन्ट करें। इस प्रकार की सुविधा शीघ्र से-शीघ्र होनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आप इस बिल को कम्पलीट बनायेंगे, ताकि बच्चों की देख-भाल ठीक प्रकार से हो सके।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बुनियादी सवाल इस विधेयक पर विचार के समय उठाया गया है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने "अवैध बच्चे" का उल्लेख किया। मैं इसी प्रश्न को उठाना चाहता हूं—जब तक रोग का जो कारण है, उस का इलाज नहीं होगा, तब तक बीमारी का इलाज नहीं हो सकता है। अवैध बच्चा कौन है ? अभी तक तो यह धारणा है कि जिस बच्चे के बाप का पता नहीं हो, वह बच्चा अवैध कहलायेगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस मान्यता को शिक्षा के जरिये समाज में बदलने का प्रयास करना पड़ेगा। मां सत्य है या बाप सत्य है। कौन आदमी उस बच्चे का बाप था—यह प्रमाण वह बच्चा नहीं दे सकता है, इस का सही सुबूत तो मां दे सकती है, इसलिये मां ही सत्य है, बाप असत्य है। मां के रहते हुए बच्चा समाज में अवैध कहलाये, बाप का पता नहीं है इस लिये बाप का पता लगाया जाय, तब वह बच्चा वैध हो जायेगा—इस मान्यता को बदलना होगा। मां का पता है, बाप का पता नहीं है, तो वह बच्चा वैध है, क्योंकि वह मां के पेट से पैदा हुआ है। बच्चे का बाप कौन है—इस का सुबूत तो मां ही दे सकती है .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : मां कैसे देगी ?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव: इस-लिये कि वह जानती है कि यह किस का गर्भ है। यह एक अलग बात है कि बहुत से मामलों में मां को भी पता न हो कि किस का बच्चा है—लेकिन ऐसा थोड़े मामलों ही में सम्भव हो सकता है। इसलिए जो सामाजिक मान्यतायें हैं उनको हमें बदलना पड़ेगा।

बच्चों को अनाथालयों में भेज दिया जाता है। कानून तो इसका बनाया गया है लेकिन अनाथ बच्चों को सनाथ बनाने के लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप क्या उपाय कर रहे है। अनाथ जो बच्चे बने हैं उनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारण हैं, सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था के कारण भी ऐसा होता है। अगर किसी के मां बाप का पता नहीं है तो उस बच्चे को आप पढ़ा लिखा कर नौकरी में आरक्षण देकर नौकरी दे देंगे लेकिन जिस बच्चे के मां बाप हैं जो बी० ए० और एम० ए० और इंजीनियरी और डाक्टरी पास हैं वह सड़क पर भटकता फिरे यह भी कहां का न्याय है। हमारे देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था ऐसी है जिस की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में अनाथालय, विधवाश्रम हैं और कई तरह के दूसरे आश्रम खुले हुए हैं। जहां तक बच्चों का सवाल हैं जिन लोगों को जेलों में ज्यादा दिन तक रहने का अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है वे जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार, अमानुपिक व्यवहार बच्चों के साथ जेलों में किया जाता है। आपको भी जेलों में रहने का अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है और आप भी हमारी तरह से संघर्ष करते रहे हैं, लड़ते रहे हैं। आजाद भारत में भी आप जेल गए होंगे और बच्चों की दुर्दशा को वहां पर देखने का आपको भी अवसर मिला होगा। जिन छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार करके जेलों

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

में बन्द कर दिया जाता है और उनको वार्ड में ले जाया जाता है और उनके साथ अप्राकृतिक व्यवहार किया जाता है । इस प्रकार की चीज जेलों में आय दिन होती रहती है । बच्चों को जेलों में उनका सुधार करने के लिए रखा जाता है; इसलिए रखा जाता है कि वे इन्सान बन कर बाहर निकलें, जो बच्चा गलती के कारण किसी तरह से जेल में चला जाता है उसको इंसान के बजाय हैवान बना दिया जाता है, उसको जानवर बना दिया जाता हैं । क्या इसके बारे में भी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने है ? क्या जेलों में आप इस प्रकार के कोई सुधार लागू करेंगे ताकि बच्चों के पढ़ने लिखने की व्यवस्था वहां हो । कागज में हिन्दुस्तान में जेलों के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है । लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था वहां पर नहीं है । केन्द्रीय जेलों में भी जैसे बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर, बक्सर, हजारीबाग, फुलवारी शरीफ इत्यादि । वहां पर भी रहने का हमें अवसर मिला है । दोनों प्रकार की जेलों में इन लड़कों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होता है उसको हम लोगों ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है । हम ने इसका विरोध किया, पगली घंटी बजी, लाठी चार्ज तक इस वजह से हुआ है । ऐसा अन्याय उनके साथ हो रहा है । इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ? जो बच्चें अनाथालयों में दाखिल होंगे उनको पढ़ाएंगे, लिखाएंगे, सब व्यवस्था करेंगे लेकिन उसके बाद वे वहां जाएंगे ?

यह कहा जाता है कि किसी बच्चे के ऊपर जबर्दस्ती धर्म को न थोपा जाए । हिन्दुस्तान में ईसाई मिशनरियों के द्वारा बहुत बड़े सेवा कार्य किए गए हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से कट्टरपन्थी हिन्दू पैदा हुए हैं जिन्होंने कहा है कि ईसाइयों के जरिये बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन बच्चों का तथा दूसरों का किया जा रहा है, बच्चों पर ईसाई धर्म थोपा जा रहा है । सात समन्दर पार से आ कर इंगलैंड और अमरीका जैसे दूर के देशों से यहां आकर कोई दूसरे धर्म वाला हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों, शोषितों, आदिवासियों, पीड़ित बच्चों को गले लगा कर उनकी सेवा करता है, उनके मैले कुचैले कपड़े साफ करता है, उनका नाक पोंछता है जबकि हिन्दू अपने देश के उन बच्चों को लात मार कर ठुकराते हैं उस अवस्था में आप कैसे कहते हैं कि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । कोई मजबूर हो कर ही धर्म परिवर्तन करता है, मजबूरी के कारण ही उसको कहीं और शरण पाने के लिए जाना पड़ता है । जहां उसको बराबरी का दर्जा मिलेगा वहां क्या वह नहीं जाएगा ? इस्लाम का यहां प्रचार हुआ था । उसने बराबरी का दर्जा दिया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों हिन्दू मुसलमान बन गए, इस्लाम धर्म उन्होंने कबूल कर लिया । इसके दूसरे भी कारण हो सकते हैं । लेकिन एक यह भी कारण था । मिशनरियों द्वारा अगर आप चाहते है कि धर्म परिवर्तन न हो और देश के अन्दर आप हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दू सभ्यता और संस्कृति की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको उदारवादी बनना होगा, अपनी सम्पत्ति में से कुछ अंश आपको निकालना होगा ऐसे बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए, उनके उद्धार के लिए, शोषित पीड़ित लड़कों के कल्याण के लिए । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है । हमारे देश में पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है और धर्मादा के नाम पर तथा दूसरे धार्मिक नामों पर खातों का निर्माण यहां किया जाता है और उन धार्मिक खातों में जनता से जो पैसा टैक्स के रूप में लिया जाता है देश में वह राशि करोड़ों की होती है । हमने देखा है इन खातों में पैसों का गोलमाल होता रहा है । क्या उसकी जांच हो सकती है या नहीं ? किसी मन्दिर के जरिये अगर करोड़ों रुपयों का गोलमाल होता है और उसकी जांच पड़ताल की जाय तो बावेला उठ सकता है कि मन्दिर की सम्पत्ति की, मस्जिद की सम्पत्ति की, गिरजाघर की सम्पत्ति की जांच नहीं होगी । लेकिन

उनके पीछे जो अन्याय होते हैं वह चलते रहेंगे । इसलिये जब तक सामाजिक मान्यताओं को नहीं बदला जायेगा तब तक इन बुराइयों को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है । केवल पिछले कानून में संशोधन कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । आपको अच्छा जरूर लगेगा कि सरकार कानून बना रही है इससे बच्चों का कल्याण होगा, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा होता नहीं है । मैं साफ़ कहना चाहता हूं कि बच्चे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हैं, सिद्धान्त में हैं । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में कथनी और करनी में सदा फ़र्क रहा है । सियाराम मैं सब जग जानी, करहुं प्रणाम जोर जुग पाणी । लेकिन व्यवहार में कहेंगे कि तुम हरिजन हो इसलिये दूर रहो । वाणी से ब्रहम का दर्शन देना और व्यवहार में इन्सान को नीच समझना, यही हमारा व्यवहार रहा है । इसलिये जब तक आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक मान्यताओं में परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक इन रोगों का इलाज नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस कानून पर आज सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, यह देश की बहुत व्यापक समस्या है जिसके हल के लिये यह छोटा सा कानून सदन में पेश हुआ है । मैं तो समझता हूं कि जिस तरह आसमान की शोभा चांद और सितारों से होती है उसी तरह इस धरती की शोभा यहां के हंसते, खेलते और तन्दुरस्त बच्चों से हो सकती है । लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण जो देश गरीब हैं और जिनकी आबादी बढ़ रही है उनके लिए बच्चों का पालन पोषण और उनकी तरफ़ तवज्जह देना, उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई का इंतजाम करना और समाज का अच्छा नागरिक बनाना यह बहुत भंयकर समस्या देश के सामने है । कानून समस्या के हल के लिये पेश तो हुआ है, और 1960 में यह कानून पास हुआ था और आज 1978 उस में संशोधन आ रहा है । ओरिजिनल एक्ट में 60 क्लाज़ेज़ हैं, लेकिन इस अमेंडिंग बिल में करीब 30 छोटे मोटे संशोधन हैं । तो हमारी सरकार ने इस समस्या की व्यापकता को समझा है और इसमें संशोधन लाने का प्रयत्न किया है । लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूं कि अगर इतने संशोधन लाने हैं तो इसके बजाय कोई कामप्रीहेंसिव कानून लाया जाता और इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है यह सोचा जाता । 30 अमेंडमेंट्स हैं 60 क्लाज़ेज़ के बिल में ।

जहां तक डेलिन्क्वेंट और नेग्लीजेंट बच्चों के मुताल्लिक कहा गया है मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली शहर का आप अंदाजा लगाये । यहां हमारे देहातों से कितने नेगलेक्टेड बच्चे, जिनका पालन पोषण अच्छी तरह से उनके मां बाप नहीं कर पाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चे छोटी उम्र में शहरों में चले आते हैं और यहां जो उनकी दुर्गत होती है और अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं उसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलती है । जिस मुल्क की आबादी बढ़ रही हो, गुरबत ही वहां पालन पोषण की जो हालत है वह हम देख रहे हैं । सरकार ने ऐसे डेलिन्क्वेंट और नेगलेक्टेड बच्चों को अच्छे शहरी बनाने के कुछ प्रयत्न किये हैं । वे प्रयत्न ये हैं कि चिल्ड्रन्ज कोर्ट और चाइल्ड वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड का प्राविज़न किया गया है । शरारती और आवारगी करने वाले लड़कों के साथ चिल्ड्रन्ज कोर्ट डील करेगी और नेग्लेक्टिड बच्चों के साथ चाइल्ड वैलफ़ेयर बोर्ड डील करेगा । चिल्ड्रन्ज कोर्ट की सहायता के लिए दो क्वालिफ़ाइड सोशल वर्कर्ज़ होंगे, जिन में से एक औरत होगी । कई बार यह पता नहीं चलता है कि कोई बच्चा डेलिन्क्वेंट हैं या नेग्लेक्टिड है । इसलिए चिल्ड्रन्ज कोर्ट और चाइल्ड वेलफ़ेयर बोर्ड में केसिज़ के आपसी ट्रांसफ़र का भी प्राविज़न रखा गया है ।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी । यह बहुत व्यापक समस्या है । इसे हल करने के लिए

[दुर्गा चन्द]

हम कितनी चिल्ड्रन्ज कोर्ट, कितने चाइल्ड वेलफ़ेयर बोर्ड और कितने चिल्ड्रन्ज होम बनायेंगे ? किस तरह हम सारे देश में ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज और आर्गनाइजेशन्ज खड़ी कर सकेंगे ? इस के लिए कितने पैसे की जरूरत होगी ? अगर हम समझते हैं कि बच्चे देश की सम्पत्ति हैं और बच्चों की बदौलत आने वाले भारत का भविष्य बनना है, तो उन की देख-भाल, उनकी हिफ़ाजत और आल-राउंड नरिशमेंट के लिए हमें एक व्यापक इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार बच्चों की हिफ़ाजत के लिए कोई डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगा दे, तो वह कोई बुरी बात नहीं हैं । लोग उसे बर्दाश्त करेंगे । यह केवल अनाथ बच्चों का प्रश्न नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अनाथ बच्चे तो बहुत कम होंगे, लेकिन ग़रीबों के घरों में जो बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, वे नेग्लेक्ट किये जाते हैं और डेलिन्क्वेंट बन जाते हैं और आवारगी की जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं ।

अभी तक हमारी सरकार अनएम्पलायमेंट के मसले को हल करने में सफल नहीं हुई है । इस बारे में हमारी योजनायें हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पढ़े-लिखे ग्रैजुएट नौजवान सड़कों पर आवारा फिर रहे हैं, उनकी जिन्दगी बर्बाद हो रही हैं और उन में कई किस्म के सोशल ईविल्ज आ रहे हैं । इसलिए इस समस्या के हल के लिए सरकार एम्पलायमेंट के ऐवेन्यूज पैदा करे, लोगों को अपने पांव पर खड़ा करे, ग़रीबी को दूर करने का इन्तजाम करे, ताकि पेरेंट्स खुद अपने बच्चों की हिफ़ाजत करें, और जो थोड़े-बहुत बच्चे बच जायें, उनकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार ले । मौजूदा हालत में यह समस्या इतनी भंयकर है कि अगर सरकार ने इसे हल करने के लिए कोई स्ट्रिक्ट कदम न उठाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश का भविष्य ठीक नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस कानून का स्वागत करता हूं ।

श्री राम देनबी राम (पलानू) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री ने बच्चों के हित के लिए जो एमेंडमेंट बिल पेश की है, मैं उस का तहे- दिल से स्वागत करता हूं । मैं इन बच्चों से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं में वर्षों से काम करता आया हूं । मेरा जो अनुभव रहा है, उसके आधार पर मैं समझता हूं कि इन बच्चों और जानवरों के बच्चों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है । इस स्थिति में सरकार का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह राष्ट्र के तमाम अनाथ बच्चों की जिम्मेदारी को उठाये

सब से पहले मैं कहूंगा कि पूरे देश में प्रत्येक प्रखंड के स्तर पर ऐसे मातृहीन और पितृहीन अनाथ बच्चों का सरवे कराया जाये, और उस सरव के आधार पर चार्ट तैयार किये जायें, ताकि समाज—लोगों और सरकार को मालूम हो कि यह काम कितना बड़ा है और इस बारे में हम क्या कर सकते हैं ।

15 hrs.

देहरी-ऑन-सोन में रेलवे एक्सिडेंट से एक मासूम बच्चे का पैर कट गया था । अस्पताल ने उसे अच्छा होने से पहले ही छोड़ दिया था । मैं पटना जा रहा था, इसी बीच डेहरी ऑन सोन स्टेशन पर गाड़ी पहुंची । घाव अच्छा न होने के कारण वह बेतरह दर्द से बच्चा चिल्ला रहा था । केवल कुछ खाना देने के अलावा कुछ भी सेवा करने का मौका मुझे नहीं मिला । उसके रोने की आवाज आज भी मेरे कानों में गूंज रही है । इस तरह से आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस देश में कितने मासूम बच्चे, अनाथ दर दर के भिखारी बने हुए हैं । उन का जीवन कितना दर्दनाक बना हुआ है । यह सरकार को सोचना चाहिए । यह वेलफेयर स्टेट है । उन की सारी जवाबदेही सरकार को लेनी चाहिए । वे मासूम बच्चे

दो-दो चार-चार रुपये में किसी बड़े आदमी के घर में या होटलों में अपना आत्म-सम्मान खोकर पेट पालते रहतें हैं । इन लोगों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । मुझे खुशी है कि शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर गया है और मुझे आशा बढ़ी है । मैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि ऐसी बहुत सी संस्थाएं भी हैं जो काम करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल पा रहा है । मैं पटना के कमला केहरू सेवा संस्थान के एक मेम्बर होने के नाते म कह सकता हूं कि वहां करीब 50 विद्यार्थी हैं । वे गुरबत के मारे हुए निराश विद्यार्थी वहां ऐडमीशन लेने के बाद साल डेढ़ साल की ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् कोई उन्हें अच्छा मददगार मिल जाता है तो कोई नौकरी, जाब पा जाते हैं और तब उन की स्थिति देखने के बाद मुझे संतोष होता है । कामेश्वर पास्वान नाम का एक लड़का जो एक पैर से लंगड़ा था दो वर्ष की ट्रेनिंग के बाद 1700 रुपये की एक हाथ से चलाने वाली साइकिल लेकर चलता है तो हृदय आह्लादित हो जाता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कमला नेहरू सेवा संस्थान को मदद दे ताकि वह अच्छी तरह से चल सके और काफी बच्चों का उसमें ऐडमिशन हो सके ।

टीक ही हमारे भाई हुकम देव जी ने कहा कि जो आरफन बच्चे जब किसी कारण सजा पा कर जेल जाते हैं तो जेलों में उन के साथ अमानुषिक दुर्व्यवहार होता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे हजारीबाग रिफार्मेटरी स्कूल है ऐसे ही प्रत्येक जेल में अलग वार्ड बना कर उन को पढ़ाने लिखाने और आदमी बनाने के लिए सहूलियत उन्हें मिले । उसमें से जो लड़के निकलेंगे निश्चित तौर से इस देश में वे कारगर सिद्ध होंगे । कोई बच्चा भले ही अपने जीवन यापन की समस्याओं से लाचार होकर कहीं कोई गलत काम कर लेता है लेकिन मुझे याद है, इसी सदन के भूतपूर्व सदस्य स्वर्गीय श्री कमलनाथ तिवारी जी का नौकर यहीं दिल्ली में था । मुझे याद है कि वह कितना सुधर कर इन्सान बन गया तिवारी जी ने डेरे का मालिक उसी को बना दिया था । मैंने उन से पूछा कि तिवारी जी, यह नौकर आप कहां से लाए थे तो उन्होंने कहा "कि पहले एम० पी० होने के बाद बेतिया स्टेशन पर ट्रेन पकड़ने आया था, उसी बीच वहां हल्ला हुआ—पाकेट मार, पाकेट मार । लोग उसको मारने लगे मैंने उस को छुड़ाया और फिर उसे अपने साथ दिल्ली लाया । तब से बराबर साथ में हैं ।" यहां तक बुद्धि का विकास हुआ कि दस बीघा जमीन उस ने खरीदी । इस लिये मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि अगर सरकार ध्यान देगी तो निश्चित तौर से ये अनाथ बच्चे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति साबित होंगे और राष्ट्र के विकास में वे भी अपना हिस्सा लेंगे । इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि ऐसे बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई छात्रवृत्ति और आवासीय विद्यालय की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । बिहार राज्य में समाज कल्याण विभाग के माध्म से बहुत से हरिजन रेसि-डेन्सीयल स्कूल हैं जिन में डोम, मेहतर इत्यादि हरिजन लड़के पढ़ते हैं । उन स्कूलों में अगर आप एक भी ऐसे स्कूल को देखेंगे तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि किस प्रकार से उनको नेगलेक्ट किया जाता है । उन स्कूलों को जो पैसे का आवंटन होता है वह बहुत देर से मिलता है । खाने पीने, कपड़े लत्ते की उपलब्धि समय पर नहीं की जाती है । उचित देखभाल न होने की वजह से आधे से ज्यादा पैसा बरबाद हो जाता है । इस बात को देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि पैसा देने के बाद प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाती है । इस मामले में सुधार होना चाहिए । इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप पूरा सर्वे नहीं करा लेते हैं तब तक आपकी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION-SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset I thank the hon. Members for giving full support to this Bill. It is indeed a gratifying attitude which has been taken by the hon. Members and they have agreed with me that this Bill actually wants to plug loopholes in the existing Children's Act of 1960. At the outset I have also stated that this Bill does not cover all the aspects of the problems relating to children. Many hon. Members pointed out, rightly, that the problems of children in the broader perspective should be kept in view. Of course there are many Acts which had been passsed either by Parliament or by state legislatures which try to deal with the problems of children. We have also general laws which touch on the condition of children in a number of ways. We have special laws for children. For instance, we have various labour laws for controlling work done by children in various industries. We have Hindu Law different Act for the purposes of looking after the welfare of children. We have the Guardians and the Wards Act which really wants the welfare of children to be kept in view. Apart from that as regards the maintenance of children we have a general provision in the Criminal Procedure Code which provides that a child whether legitimate or illegitimate should be properly maintained. Section 125 says that if any person having sufficient means ignores or refuses to maintain his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain himself, or his legitimate or illegitimate child not being married daughter who has attained majority, where such child is by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself, then the magistrate is given power to see to it that a proper maintenance at such monthly rate as may not exceed Rs. 500 in the whole, might be claimed from the parents. Similarly, in Hindu Law we have the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act and also the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act which covers the cases not only of the majority community but in the wider definition of the term Hindu, it also covers cases of Budhists, Jains and Sikhs.

And there also we find under Section 20 of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Maintenance of Children and Aged Parents, "Subject to the provision of this Section a Hindu is bound during his or her life time to maintain his or her legitimate or illegitimate children." So some hon. Members pointed out that there should be provisions for maintenance of illegitimate children also. I submit that there are already some provisions. It is only the question of implementation. It is admitted that this Act has got a limited scope. It is confined to Union Territories alone because this Parliament has no power to pass any legislation in this matter beyond the Union Territories. But I am happy to tell you that accepting the Children Act as model, most of the States in our country have passed similar legislation. In fact I find that only four States have not done so. All the State Governments except Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura have enacted their own legislation on this subject. So we notice that at the State level also similar Acts have been passed. Some hon. Members legitimately point that the Central Government should try to see that these State Acts are properly implemented. I can assure you, Sir, this is a very sound suggestion that has been made and in fact the Central Government is very much conscious of its own duties. So, recently, the National Children's Board has been reconstituted with the Prime Minister as the President and there we have representatives of different States. States are represented through the Ministers-in-charge of child welfare. By rotation they come here for a two years term.

Apart from that a Standing Committee consisting of myself and a few other Members has been constituted

to see to it that there is proper plan, review and supervision for the implementation of the programme connected with 1979 International year of child and to co-ordinate and integrate the efforts made by different Governmental and Private Agencies engaged in implementing pragrammes of welfare of children, review periodically the progress made in different programme, so and on and so fourth.

From this you will observe that the Government is quite conscious of the fact that children deserve the greatest sympathy and support from the State. I would like to point out one observation which was made by hon. Member Shri Tyagi that there should be proper supervision and control of orphanages. In fact at the State level we have Women and Children's Institutional Licening Act of 1956, Orphanages and other charitable Homes Supervision and Control Act of 1960 which are implemented by the State Governments. So, we have proper power and also machinery to implement the provisions for the welfare of Children. Whether that is done or not is a matter for the State Governments. Even then the Central Government having set up these Boards will certainly try to see that the State Governments cooperate with the Central Government in the noble objective of looking after the welfare of children through out the country.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are glad that the Board has been reconstituted. But we would like to know what specific programmes or projects have been launched and what is being done.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If the hon. Member gives me time I will point this out. I would like to point out that whatever programmes that the Central Government or the State Governments may take up the problem is so massive that in the situation of our country, it is rather a very grave problem and we can touch only the fringe of the problem. In fact the framers of the Constitution were also conscious of this fact. While they had asked for the welfare of children, which I have already indicated yesterday—it was repeated by hon. Member Shri Mavalankar—we also note that Article 41 contains these words:

> "The State shall within the limits of its economic capacity, and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sicknness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want."

One hon. member interjected—I do not know whether it has gone into the record—that in our country, according to a modest computation, originally 40 per cent of our people lived below the poverty line. In the last 10 years, possibly that has gone up to 70 per cent. That is the stark reality we have to face. In that context we have to frame all our plans and programmes. I should have been the happiest person if we could have got adequate finance for meeting all the problems of our children. But we have to admit that in a democratic country, although we have undertaken the welfare objectives, the primary responsibility for looking after children lies with the family particularly the parents. Even Mr. Mavalankar suggested in passing that parents give birth to children and do not accept their responsibility. That type of attitude cannot be encouraged. Where the parents are able and have the financial ability to discharge their duties towards the children, they must be compelled to do so. That has been the provision of law. In the present amendment, we are trying to emarge the scope of the definition of neglected children by introducing the words "unable to maintain, that is, unable to look after". This inability may be due to various reasons and it will be for the competent authority to decide whether there is such inability or not With regard to competent authority also, particularly children's court, there has been a provision for engaging social workers. In the present amendment, we are associating two social

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chander]

workers including a woman who of necessity will also be a social worker, because the word 'social worker' is a genus of which a woman is a species, which was perhaps missed by the hon. member. These social workers will give a human touch to all the proceedings before the children's court and properly assist the court in this matter. A doubt was raised by Shri Vayalar Ravi yesterday whether proper persons will be selected or not. I do not know why he was so sore about married social workers. But in the Bill itself, it is indicated that prescribed qualifications will be indicated by an appropriate authority. In that connection, the problems raised by the hon. member will be kept in view.

Some hon. member suggested that children should be the wards of the State. But this is not accepted in many democratic and even totalitarian countries in the world today. Perhaps only in a Platonic society where children would have been wrested away from the family such a step could be taken. This extreme theory has been discarded and it has been accepted that the best course for development of children is with the family. The family is the unclear unit with which children can best develop. Recently there has been a change in the Soviet Constiution. There you will find that the family system has been recognised by the Soviet State—Article 53 of the Soviet Constitution says:

"The family enjoys the protection of the State" —therefore there is no question of taking the children away from the family—"The State helps the family by providing and developing a broad system of child care institutions, by organising and improving communal services and public catering.

Now, these are for supplementing the activities of the family not to take away the rights of the family or the duties of the family. Of course, in a controlled society it may be easier for the Government to take adequate measures in such a field, but in our country in view of the great poverty which is rampant in our country, it may not be possible for the Government to take such adequate measures. However, I fully agree with the hon. Members in their expression of concern for the welfare of children and I would say that this Government is quite conscious of this fact.

About the specific programmes for children's welfare that we have undertaken we have, for the purpose of nutrition, undertaken the provision for Integrated Child Development Scheme, shortly called as ICDS programme. At present there are 33 such schemes. But in the coming financial year we propose to start 66 more such schemes so that you will at once notice that in a single year we are about doubling the new capacity so that the total number will be three times the existing number. This is one programme.

The point about education and dropouts has been mentioned. I have stated several times that this Government is very conscious of the problem and we are undertaking a massive programme of adult education and also non-formal education for children. In this way we are trying to touch some of the problems. We may not be able to solve them, but at least some dent would be made in this regard.

One hon. Member referred to Foreign Adoption Act. But this is not under my charge. My esteemed colleague, the Law Minister, will be brining this Bill before this House and at that time proper criticism against that can be levelled. So, I do not want to go into the details regarding this.

With these words, Sir I would most humbly request that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Children Act, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 19. I shall put them together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 19 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment Made:

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1977" *substitute* "1978" (2)

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chander]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended was added to the Bill.*

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eight"

substitute "Twenty-ninth" (1)

(Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The title was added to the Bill.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.25 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Chand Ram.

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

While moving this bill for consideration, I may say a few words, although the necessity for bringing in this bill before the House has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But hon. Members may still like me to say a few words by way of amplification or clarification. The The amendment to the parent Act relate to Sections 14 to 19 which mainly deal with the Shipping Development Fund and the Shippng Development Fund Committee. This Fund was created in 1959; and since

[Shri Chand Ram]

the creation of this Fund, much progress has been attained by shipping in India inasmuch as we have now achieved 30,000 shipping tonnage in our country since Independence. This has been so, because of advance of loans and financial assistance from this Fund.

We are now making certain amendments with a view to diversifying the activities of the Shipping Development Fund; and one amendment relates to the advancement of loan to the ship-builders as also where modifications are required. Another amendment is for making the nomination of Directors legal. Earlier, there was no statutory support in the bill or in the Act whereby we could nominate our Directors on the private companies; but we have been nominating Directors on them. It will now be made legal. But we are making these Directors free from any liability. This is one of the amendments. Another amendment is about the issue of bonds or debentures to the public. This Fund is falling short of our requirements; and, therefore, this Shipping Development Fund Committee acts like other financial institutions. And it has now been thought necessary to issue debentures and bonds to public, so that we may have more funds to meet the growing requirements of the shipping industry.

Similarly, there are also some consequential changes to enable Central Government to take over the property of the Committee and its liabilities in the event of its closure.

With these words, I move that this bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

There is one amendment in the name of Mr. Vinayak Prasad Yadav. Are you moving it, Mr. Yadav?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं : "कि विधेयक पर 31 मई, 1978 तक राय जानने के लिये उसे परिचालित किया जाये ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion is now open for discussion. Mr. Ugra Sen is not here. Mr. Sheth. You are now required to speak, but not on the amendment.

SHRI VINOD BHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I generally welcome the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendments are moved when the clauses are taken up. An amendment is taken up at this stage only when it relates to reference of the Bill for circulation, or reference to Select Joint Committees.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, this Bill is most welcome at a time when the shipping industry is in crisis The world tonnage is in surplus and India is not an exception to it. The SDFC has come to the rescue of the shipping industry, not only by giving soft term loans, but this time by giving rescue loans for maintenance and renovation. Now the ship-owners are asking for the diversion of foreign exchange funds for this purpose to have some cash flow. But we have to be very cautious this time in order to save Government finance. I think they should use their funds to rescue their finance rather than go to the rescue of the ship-owners.

The Shipping Development Fund Committee is a statutory body where Government officers are represented. I feel there should be some public involvement there. Now the shipping industry is run by both the public and private sector. The SCI and the other lines are in the public sector,

while there are some private companies in the same industry. When huge amounts to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores are given by way of loan at the rate of 4½ per cent to the shipping industry, when such finances are okayed by Parliament, I feel that Parliament should be represented in that Committee. So, I have suggested in my amendment that there should be two Members of Parliament in this Committee, one from Lok Sabha and another from Rajya Sabha.

The procedure for drawing money from the SDFC is very cumbersome. Of course, the SDFC has to keep a close check on the industry when it is giving loans. Now only public limited companies are entitled to get loans from the SDFC. If we take Andaman and Nicobar islands, there is no public limited company entitled to get loans. So, I would suggest that co-operative societies and registered firms should be entitled to get loans from the SDFC, of course, after taking proper sureties.

There is a provision seeking exemption from income-tax and wealth-tax for this Committee. Being a non-profit-making organisation, I do agree that it should be exampted from these taxes. At the same time, I would suggest that this concession should be extended to the sea-farers and the merchant navy officers, because they are now drifting from the Indian-flag ships to foreign-flag ships.

It is heartening to know that the SDFC is thinking of diversifying its programme and giving loans to shipyards also. Now most of our ships are built in foreign shipyards. So far as shipyards are concerned, we are far behind many countries. Shri M. A. Master has said on many an occasion that we have to pay attention to this important industry, but I do not understand why this country does not go in for more shipyards. We should build our ships in our own shipyards. Now we are getting our ship built in foreign shipyards. Small countries like Korea, Japan, Norway, Yugoslavia and UK have been supplying us ships. We have purchased 23 ships only from one company, namely, Mitsubishi, in Japan. In that context, it is a welcome idea that the SDFC is thinking of giving loans to shipyards also.

It is good that Shri Chand Ram has mentioned that Indian bottoms will carry Indian cargo. Somehow or other, some of the Ministries are not thinking in terms of this when they are entering into bilateral agreements with foreign countries. In fact, when there should be a C&F contract, they make it a FOB contract and vice versa. Such things should be put an end to so that we can rescue our shipping industry from its present pitiable position.

I am sorry to say that in this Bill there is no reference to the small sailing vessels. There are 8,000 small sailing vessels in the country and there are more than one lakh persons employed in the small vessels. The livelihood of about 10,000 families depends on small sailing vessels. I would say that the SDFC should earmark Rs. 5 crores in the next Five Year Plan for mechanisation and purchase of small crafts, including trawlers. Most of the funds to the shipping industry are provided by the Government. I do not plead for nationalisation at present, but I hope Government will think of social control.

At present the SDFC are financing almost all the shipowners of the country. So, there should be some control over them to see that the funds earmarked for a particular purpose are spent for the same purpose. Sometimes funds are diverted to other purposes. We have received complanits from many corners about this also. So, I hope proper vigilance will be kept by the SDFC, and for this purpose I once again request that there should be two Members of Parliament included in the SDFC.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): While speaking on this Bill I am much agitated because of the sudden recent increase in freights and fares to the tune of 25 per cent in the shipping service to the mainland from the Andamans. This has caused much distress to the people of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and it is a fact that due to this increase the entire economic development of the territory has been jeopardised.

I definitely welcome this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing it because it has a got a lot of good things for development of shipping in this country. At the same time, the entire Merchant Shipping Act has to be fully examined as it requires more changes to be made. There is no provision, for instance, now for helping the small shipping entrepreneurs in the country. Only the big ones are getting all the benefits and the facilities.

There are lots of problems in the country regarding dry docking and ship repairing yards. Different shipping interests have also on very many occasions raised this issue of having more ship repairing yards and dry docks. I think Government has yet to take a bold decision about it. The dry docks and ships repairing yards are under the control of the port authorities who charge the small entrepreneurs the same rates as the bigger ones. That is why it is very necessary to look into the case of the small shipping entrepreneurs and give them some incentive so that they can also start coastal lines in the country.

We are gradualry becoming one of the maritime countries of the world, and our shipping tonnage is increasing considerably. Our hon. Minister rightly wants to have more shipyards in the country. Naturally I believe that it is very necessary to be self-sufficient in ship-building. At the same time, when you look at the officers manning ships, you find that their conditions are very deplorable. They go to foreign countries because they get much more facilities and benefits there. On very many occasions—the hon. Minister might be knowing it—they have represented that income-tax should be exempted for the merchant shipping officers, so that this will be one of the attractions for them and they may not go out of the country. I request the Minister to look into this case. We are very much feeling shortage of personnel to man our ships. It will be pertinent to mention here that recently lot of accidents have taken place. The fate of Chandragupta is unknown. Even in today's paper it is mentioned that one tug was sunk near Cochin. Another accident had happened near Bombay. What is the reason behind it? This should be looked into. If necessary, Government should provide more amenities to the officers and should not be miser about it

There is another Act. Inland Steam Vessel Act. This Act and the Merchant Shipping Act are open to the vessel owners to register their vessels. There are many places like Andaman & Nicobar Island where the ship owners use to register their vessels under the Inland Steam Vessel Act. This is done in order to deprive the workers of certain facilities because the facilities provided under the Merchant Shipping Act are much more than under the Inland Steam Vessel Act. Therefore, it is very necessary that the same Act should apply to all the ships operating in the same territorial waters so that disparity in the salaries and facilities are avoided. It is necessary that Government should look into this matter and ensure that equal work equal pay and equal facilities are provided to the crews and officers of those vessels.

I once again congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this Bill which will definitely help the shipping industry of our country. I request him to examine the whole Merchant Shipping Act and the Inland

Steam Vessel Act so that he can bring forward a more progressive bill to help the country's shipping industry.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अभी संशोधन विधेयक मंत्री महोदय लाए हैं उस के लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन इन्होंने सिर्फ शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी और शिपिंग कम्पनी के संबंध में संशोधन रखा है । मालुम पड़ता है कि जैसे शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी या शिपिंग कम्पनी को जनता से कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं है । यह 1958 का 20 वर्ष पुराना कानून है और 20 साल बाद इस में यह अमेंडमेंट आया है । इधर जो परिस्थितियां बदली हैं, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे ऐवनार्मल राइज हुआ है फ्रेट और फेयर में । शिप से जो माल ढोया जाता है, जो बाहर भेजा जाता है या शिप से जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं उन के भाड़े में काफी वृद्धि हुई है । जनता को इस से काफी परेशानी है । यह जो अमेंडमेंट बिल मंत्री जी अभी लाए हैं इन को चाहिए था कि इस 20 साल पुराने बिल में अमेंडमेंट करते समय सिर्फ शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी या शिपिंग कम्पनी का ही ध्यान न रख कर जनता से भी चूंकि इस का ताल्लुक है, इसलिए नये सिरे से पूरा अमेंडमेंट बिल एक बना कर लाते हैं और उसे सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करते अभी भी जो अमेंडमेंट आया है इस में मेजर चेंजेज किए गए हैं जैसे शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी को इनकम टैक्स से बरी करने का प्रावधान किया गया है । फिर शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी के मेम्बरों को 6 से 12 किया जा रहा है । उस को अभी तक सरकार से ही फंड मिलता था, अब एक कानून के जरिए प्रावधान कर रहे हैं शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी जनता से भी लोन बांड बेचकर या और दूसरे जरियों से ले सके । फिर, इन का अभी जो प्रावधान है उस के अनुसार जो शिपिंग कम्पनी शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट कमेटी से लोन लेना चाहती है उस शिपिंग कम्पनी को अपने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में इन के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव को रखना पड़ता है । यह सब बीस साल से हो रहा है । कोई कानन नहीं था । दोनों में जो सौदा पटता था उसके हिसाब से वे अपना डायरेक्टर रखते थे लेकिन आप कानून थोपने जा रहे हैं कि कोई बात-चीत नहीं होगी, सरकार की जिस तरह से इच्छा होगी बिना किसी बात-चीत के अपना डायरेक्टर बिठायेगी । यह सारी चीजें की गई है । हम चाहते हैं कि चूंकि यह संशोधन विधेयक अधूरा है और इसके प्रावधान जनता से तथा फेयर और फेट से सम्बन्धित हैं, डेवलपमेन्ट से सम्बन्धित हैं इसलिए एक कांप्रिहेंसिव बिल सदन के सामने लाया जाना चाहिए । बीस साल से अभी तक कोई अमेंडमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है और सारा कारोबार चल रहा है तो एक महीने के लिए इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए भेज देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं होगा । यह तीन महीने का सेशन है, एक महीने में पब्लिक ओपीनियन की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी उसके बाद इसी सैशन में शिपिंग ऐक्ट के लिए एक कांप्रिहेंसिव अमेंडमेंट बिल लायें । यही मेरी मंशा है । मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो बिल वे लाये हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है, शिपिंग डेवलपमेन्ट के लिए प्रावधान ठीक है लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है इसको और कांप्रिहेंसिव बनाया जाना चाहिए । मेरा अनुरोध है कि मेरे अमेन्डमेन्ट को मान लें ।

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two important points, one regarding the composition of the committee and the second regarding the exemption from wealth-tax and income-tax on the funds of the committee.

This amendment brings about certain fundamental changes. So far, the Committee had the funds available from the loans of the Government.

[Prof R. K. Amin]

Now, besides the loans of the Government, the committee will approach the public and arise funds through bonds. Although, formerly, a committee consisting of Government officers might be an appropriate on because it was only managing the funds of the Government, now that it raises funds from the public also, it is much more necessary that the committee should have members from the public also i.e. those who keep a perpetual vigilance on the committee for the use of the funds. That aspect has not been thought out by the hon. Minister.

Secondly, as I see the objects of the Bill, the number of members has been raised from 6 to 12 due to increased work. What sort of work has been increased, has not been mentioned. Is it the total amount of loans to be disbursed? Sometimes because of the cumbersome procedures introduced in the system of granting loans, probably, the committee might be taking a longer period. It should be examined whether by curtailing the procedure, by shortening the procedure, is it possible to reduce the total amount of work which the committee has to do? Having examined it, if, after making that exercise, we still feel that the workload is higher, then one can go ahead with an increase in the number of members of the committee. We do not know how many sittings they are holding. We do not know how many cases they are disposing of. We do not know what is the number of cases which are pending since long. Unless and until this is told. I think, we should be very vigilant and we should be very careful in increasing the number of members from 6 to 12.

The Minister, in his introduction, has not given any idea about it. He should give that idea; he should take the House into confidence. If there is any justification found for increasing the number, then it should be done.

Secondly, now the activities of the committee have been expanded by raising funds from the public. There should be some representatives the public on the committee. After all, these are funds of the Government. We do not have any avenue to know whether the funds have been spent in the right manner, because the reports of the working of the committee are not submitted before the House. The House has got no opportunity to discuss the reports and say whether the fund has been used according to the principles laid down. Therefore, I suggest that there should be at least two Members of Parliament who can keep a constant watch on it and also draw attention of the House from time to time.

My second point is regarding the exemption given in the income tax and wealth tax. Now the reason given is that this is a non-profit making organisation. There are a large number of non-profit making organisations. Do we exempt them completely from the income tax and the wealth tax? There should be some solid reason behind it as to why it should be exempted. But this exemption gives them the false impression about their total contribution, total cost which we incur for the development of the shipping activities. Certainly, there should be some criterion for its evaluation. I would not mind if income tax and wealth tax assessed to the committee fund should be given to the committee fund back so that what is the total amount of expenditure involved in the development of shipping activities could be known to us as compared to the resources which are being used elsewhere. That comparative evaluation is possible. The income tax and the wealth tax should be imposed in the same manner as is being done to other organisations, although that money can be transferred as an accounting device to the same fund. Supposing this committee is spending Rs. 2 crores on which Rs. 1 crore would have been the income tax and the wealth tax. Then, in fact, the

committee is spending Rs. 3 crores. We can compare the resources of this committee with the resources of other organisations which also spend Rs. 3 crores. Therefore, I would suggest that the Minister should make an exercise of finding out in the committee that if income tax and wealth tax were paid what would be the total amount of money which the committee would have spent. It does not matter if the amount is credited to the fund simultaneously but in evaluation it is possible to find out how much resources are being spent on these activities, as compared to other developmental activities.

I hope the Minister will accept the amendment regarding the composition of the committee and he would also accept the suggestion of making a provision by which income tax and wealth tax assessed should be simultaneously credited to this fund.

SHRI JAGNNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill and the Bill has not come a day soon. Sir, the setting up of the shipping development fund in March 1959 helped the shipping industry in the country to build up 5.3 million tonnes S. R. T. But, in the last few years, because of rise in the oil prices, the recession has taken place with the result the shipping industry now is in doldrums. I am glad that the Government has thought of amending this Act to widen the scope of the shipping development fund, so that the shipping industry can have loans and financial assistance, not only for the acquisition and maintenance of ships but also for restructuring, remodelling and renovating them. To meet the daily expense, working capital, financial assistance also can be given under the amendment. This had been the cry of the shipping industry in the National Shipping Board and we feel that their submissions are very genuine, whereas the foreign shipping industry was in a better and sound position; they are able to meet the recession.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

The Indian shipping industry being stil nascent, is not in a position to meet the recession. Government has come to the rescue of the industry by amending the Bill, by enlarging the scope of the Shipping Development Fund.

Section 15 speaks of the composition of the Shipping Development Fund Committee: it says that it shall consist of a Chairman and number of other members, not exceeding six. Now this number 'six' is sought to be substited by 'twelve'. It is not that it is going to be made a Committee of 12 members; this is only an enabling provision; it would enable the Government to increase the number from six to twelve, upto twelve—not exceeding twelve. Therefore, I do not see any reason for the amendment of my learned friend here that it should be confined to nine.

Also I am not in agreement with the proposed amendment that two Members of Parliament should be represented on the Board. It is a financial institution, and I do not think that Members of Parliament should be associated with financial institutions. There are other ways in which Parliament can exercise its control; being a public institution, the Public Accounts Committee is there to look into it; also by putting questions we can know about its functioning, whether the Fund that has been set up is being properly utilised or not.

I am glad that the scope of the shipping Development Fund is being sought to be enlarged, to enable loans being granted to Indian Shipyards also for the construction of new ships. I take this opportunity to know from the hon. Minister as to what has

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

happened to construction of two shipyards in the country which was recommended by a Technical Committee—one at Paradeep and the other at Hazeera in Gujarat. We have been told in the House time and again that the Technical Committee's recommendations are under consideration by the Government. How much more time will Government take to come to a decision? I do not think there is any obstacle in the way of Government taking a decision. The recommendations of the Committee are very clear, unambiguous, and I am sure Government should be in a position to come to a decision. I will be glad if the hon. Minister could make a statement on this aspect also.

The companies which borrow money from the Shipping Development Fund have to have on their Boards the nominees of the Committee to serve as directors. I welcome the statutory recognition or right being given to the Committee now to insist that some Directors should be appointed by the Committee to serve on the Boards of those companies which borrow money from the Committee. But I cannot understand why these Directors who are appointed should be above the operation of the Company Law. It is said that they are not bound to retire, that they can continue indefinitely as permanent Directors. I can appreciate the immunity that is given to them, that they cannot be prosecuted in courts. That is all right. But to say that they shall not retire, shall hold office during the pleasure of the Committee, and so on and so forth, to say that the provisions of the Company Law would not apply, is something which I am not able to appreciate. The hon. Minister may please enlighten the House on this.

Raising of funds by issue of bonds and debentures is a good move. By this, the savings from the public can be mopped up; the funds of the Committee can be augmented by public borrowings, and this would enable them to make funds avilable to more shipping companies; thus the activity of the shipping industry would be increased, and we can further build up our shipping tonnage; also the shipping industry can function more efficiently and will not be blocked for want of finances.

The other amendments sought to be made are only consequential and incidental, and I do not think they deserve any comments from us.

Therefore, Sir, I welcome this Bill; I am happy it has come; it would relieve the difficulties that are faced by the shipping industry today.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): While welcoming this Bill that has been brought by the Minister, I would like to point out that the main purpose of the Bill should be to enlarge the shipping development fund for safeguarding the interests of the shipping industry.

It appears that our Hon. Minister has left it to the officers to formulate the policies. Instead of six Members on the Committee the Department has suggested twelve. I think it can be increased by three Members to make it nine instead of six, but there is no reason why there should be twelve.

Another thing is that the lines should be increased. There should be a communication line from Calcutta to Sundarbans, as there is now no communication line between them. The Shipping Corporation should come forward with steamers running from Calcutta to Sundarbans so that the Sundarbans can be developed. When we met the Prime Minister the other day, he also assured us that the matter would be considered sympathetically. But there is no proposal here for the issue of debentures for the development of the shipping industry in that area.

I am also surprised to see that there are many projects for the development of Haldia and Calcutta Ports which have been hanging in the balance for a long time, but no provision has yet been made. Our Hon. Minister should have come forward with proposals for the issue of debentures for the implementation of these projects. On previous occasions the Minister had said that due to paucity of funds the projects could not be taken up. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to make adequate provision of funds so that the projects for the development of Haldia Port and Calcutta Port can be taken up

While concluding, I would again request the Hon. Minister to look into these matters sympathetically.

THE MINISTER OF STATE *IN CHARGE* OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Sir, for one thing, I am happy that all the Members who have spoken on this Bil have welcomed it. The criticism has been mainly against increasing the number of Members on the Shipping Development Committee and including only official Members and, secondly, that there has been unnecessary exemption from income-tax or wealth-tax. I think that if the Members had read the Statement of Objects and Reasons carefully, they would not have spoken so much against these things. But my task has been made easier by my friend Shri Jagannath Rao who gave various arguments in justification of the amendments we have proposed in the Bill.

So far as increasing the number of Members is concerned, the activities of the Shipping Development Committee have been diversified and expanded and it has therefore been felt that the number of Committee Members should be increased. We are now proposing to include Members from the Department of Company Affairs and the Department of Agriculture because we consider it necessary to include representatives of these Ministries also. But it may not be necessary to nominate Members to the extent of twelve: We can have eight or nine.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Not exceeding twelve.

SHRI CHAND RAM: Yes, not exceeding twelve. Moreover, Section 15 of the parent Act clearly says:

> "The Central Government shall constitute a Committee to be called the Shipping Development Fund Committee consisting of a Chairman and such number of other members not exceeding six, as the Central Government may think to appoint thereto"

This Section does not bind the Government that only official members should be nominated; we can nominate non-officials also. Of course, I feel that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there is a line to indicate that this Committee consists wholly of Government officers. That, in fact, is a rider, but I do not think, that is a legal rider, so to say. If it is thought fit that we should nominate non-official members in our interest, we can always nominate them; there is no bar. I quite agree with Shri Rao that in such matters, which are financial matters, it is not desirable that we should nominate non-official members or associate them.

Regarding nomination of the Government directors on the private sector companies, there has been no objection. We are interested in safeguarding the interest of the Government. That is the only purpose and in view of that we are going to nominate our Directors on the Board of the private shipping companies.

I would like to assure the Members that we are not unnecessarily loading this Committee with official members. If at any time, we that the association of non-official members is necessary, we can always nominate them also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: At the present moment, there is a provision for six members. Have you got six members or is there any vacancy?

SHRI CHAND RAM: There is no vacancy.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You would be having twelve now.

SHRI CHAND RAM: There is also a provision that the Government can remove such members at any time. That is the pleasure of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): And the pleasure of the Government is the pleasure of the House.

SHRI CHAND RAM: This Committee has met 176 times since its inception and it met 13 times in 1977. Usually, it holds its monthly meetings. It has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 1435 crores and so far we have disbursed Rs. 635 crores.

Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, my hon. friend, has raised an objection and though it has no direct relation with this amending Bill, yet I can say a few words by way of clarification. He has also been meeting me and I have been explaining to him the reasons for the rise in freight and fare. This has been necessitated because so far we have been incurring losses to the extent of Rs. 3.5 crores on the services between the mainland and these islands and on the inter-islands services also.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You are quoting only from the statement of the Shipping Corporation; the Government has nothing which is authentic, whether it is five crores or two crores. I have my own doubts about these figures. I do not believe these figures about losses.

SHRI CHAND RAM: They are the audited figures and I am no authority and I have no power to challenge them and I have no means also. But as I assured you. I can have a committe appointed to look into your aspect of the question. But this decision to increase the fares and freights was taken by the Cabinet and it was necessitated because we were incurring losses. This year itself we will be incurring a loss of about Rs. 5 crores Therefore. it has become necessary or rather essential to increase the fares and freights.....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHTKTA: On the Madras-Singapore service you are incurring a loss of Rs. 2 crores. How are you going to recoup it? There are even Shipping Corporation tankers in the Gulf area. Now it is clear that we require a shipping line and you are trying to impose. You better say that you cannot look after us. Under compulsion we are in the far-flung areas and you are our head-ache.

SHRI CHAND RAM: But the government's thinking is that we cannot continue to incur heavy losses in running these services. So, it has become necessary for us to increase the fares and freights....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Even if people cannot afford, you will increase?

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: But the spirit of the service should be agreed to.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Now, what is your service?

SHRI CHAND RAM: I assured you that I am prepared to go to the Andamans to find out the requirements of traffic over there and I am prepared to enable the Shipping Corporation of India to run more services also and to provide more facilities to the passengers. For that I am prepared, but, so far as the increase in the fares and freights is concerned, it is a must

So far as help to small sailing vessels is concerned, the Government of India.....

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : प्राइवेट कंपनियां जो सर्विसेज चलाती हैं, जसे सिंधिया नैवीगेशन है या और है जिनकी सर्विसेज रैगुलर हैं, उनकी मदद कर के उनको बढ़ावा देने में उसको क्या ऐतराज है?

SHRI CHAND RAM: No private company is now agreeable to run the services. Would you think they will go in for losses?

The Government has another scheme to help small crafts and the government have made a provision of Rs. 2 crores to help small vessels and a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has already been advanced and we will continue this in the next Five Year Plan also....

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: This Rs. 2 crores is a very small amount.

SHRI CHAND RAM: If there are more demands, we will look into that and we can certainly find ways and means.

So far as the demand from hon. Members regarding achievement of self-reliance in the building of ships is concerned, this has been a question agitating my mind since I took over and my concern was that from a very small country like Yugoslavia we have purchased 54 ships. From Bulgaria also we have purchased so many ships. Even land-locked countries have their own ship-building yards but for this country with a coast line of 5600 km. it was a terriffic part of the story that all these years we have not been able to build our shipyards. It was only very recently that a committee was appointed and a preliminary project report was obtained and 11 sites are investigated and out of 6 we have selected 2 sites—Model I and Model II, one in Ajira in Gujarat and another is Paradip in Orissa.

I think I should take the House into confidence. There is opposition from certain quarters that we should not set up these ship-building yards because according to some suggestions or some estimates we will be achieving self-sufficiency in the building of ships only from the present shipwards.

I am not yet convinced about it. I have decided that we should, of course, do it.

There is opposition from certain quarters but I have not yielded to these quarters and I expect some opposition.

श्री उग्रसेन : हमारे जो दो तीन जहाज अमरीका के समीप डूबे हैं, वे कहां के बने हुए थे ? क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ?

SHRI CHAND RAM: How can you prevent that? Even the best ship can sink when there is storm. There is 80' high tidal wave. That is a different matter.

श्री उग्रसेन : मंत्री महोदय शिपिंग कारपोरेशन के अफसरों को पुल अप करें ।

SHRI CHAND RAM: I can only assure that whatever lacunae or deficiencies we thought are there in the Bill, we have taken care to fill those gaps and make up those deficiencies. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear. I think this Bill should be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Amendment No. 3 from Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav for circulation of the Bill.

Let me put that first to the vote of the House and then I shall put Motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav, are you pressing?

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं इसे वापस लेता हूं

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration. There is no amendment to Clause 2, I shall put Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: There is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment to Clause 3 is not moved. So, I will put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause I— (*Short title*)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1977" *substitute* "1978" (2)

(Shri Chand Ram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was aded to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eight" *substitute* "Twenty-ninth" (1)

(Shri Chand Ram)

MR. CHAIRMAN: question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The tille was added to the Bill.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act has been a long-pending need. This Merchant Shipping Act which is currently in force was framed on the basis of a similar Act in the United Kingdom long, long ago. After that many developments have taken place in the shipping field of this country.

There have been many developments on the international field. So much so, in England, they have appointed a high-powered Committee to examine the Shipping Act. May many amendments were brought about in the Shipping Act.

As our Shipping Act was framed on the pattern of the United Kingdom Act, certain amendments in the Shipping Act of India had also become overdue. The Board applied its mind to it. During the tenure of all the three terms of the National Shipping Board, this matter was gone into and a detailed examination took place. When I was the Chairman of the National Shipping Board, this matter

was taken up very seriously. Prolonged sittings took place. We took evidences from different quarters. And a large amount of evidences and data were collected. Very many basic amendments based on the international area had been proposed.

Now only a part of those amendments have been proposed here. This Bill concerns the interests of the shipowners facilitating their borrowings and expansion of the loaning capacity of the Fund by giving them power to make borrowings to meet certain demands which the shipping industry has been putting up. This Merchant Shipping Act is only an element of part of the Shipping Act with few clauses. This fund matter was discovered. The rest of it discovered are concerning the safety of the ship, safety of the sea-men, conditions of service of the sea-men, their training—all those that are there are now governed by anti-diluvian rules and regulations. There is a considerable hardship among the seamen. We are being affected in the international competition also. This is an area where we can have an edge. In the international field, the seamen of India are in great demand. In fact, they are in demand all over the world. Their safety is a matter of national concern. A certain amendment in the Act is called for. For that purpose, this proposal has been there. But, nobody cares to look into all the proposals that are there. The Ministry picked up that part of the proposal which meets the demands of the shipping industry and that part of the proposal which meets the demands of the seamen, the workmen and the national interest as far as the Voyage is concerned are just ignored. Well, nothing can be done at this stage. But I do want to highlight that.

If at all the amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act are called for, it is in the area which concerns the seamen, the workmen and the safety of our ships. provision for the types of new ships that have developed and safety for a large number of country-craft that are playing and the persons who are in slavery so to say as far as those countrycraft are concerned.

Those provisions are there. But, they have been put in the coldstorage. I only appeal to the Minister that while we support this Bill, kindly pull out from your file those recommendations for which a lot of labour and public money had been wasted or spent. Kindly see whether any of those proposals are worth-considering and, if you think that they are worthconsidering I appeal in the name of seamen or the workmen and safety of our ships and expansion of the shipping industry of the country to kindly have that consideration and bring forward a comprehensive amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act.

With these words I support this Bill. I appeal again to the Minister to have a look into this aspect of the matter.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने रखा है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो कम्पनियां जहाजरानी में काम करती हैं, कामर्शल विजनेस करती हैं उनको कर्जा देने के लिए जो आप कमेटी बना रहे हैं उसमें सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होंगे लेकिन जो सीमेन काम करते हैं मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि उस कमेटी में उनका भी एक प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए ।

मैं कलकत्ता में मेरीन हाउस पर गया था जहां मैंने एक अफसर से मुलाकात की, उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि जो जहाज दूसरे देशों की समुद्री यात्रा करके लौट कर आते हैं उनकी दो तीन महीने की सर्विसिंग की जरूरत होती है जो कि नहीं की जाती है और जल्दी में उनको बुक कर दिया जाता है । स्टीफेन साहब ने जो बात कही वह सही है, मैं भी उसी राय का हूं कि कर्मचारी और सी-मेन

[श्री उग्रसेन]

के फायदे की जो चीजें हैं उसके लिए कानून बनना चाहिए और जो यात्री यात्रा करते हैं उनके फेयर और फ्रेट में सुधार होना चाहिए। लेकिन साथ-साथ शिपिंग कारपोरेशन में जो सी-मैन काम करते हैं, वे लगातार अपनी मांगों के लिये लड़ते हैं, लेकिन उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । बीमारी की हालत में भी उन को ड्यटी पर जाना पड़ता है, उन को छुट्टी नहीं मिलती है । माननीय मंत्री जी कई बार कलकत्ता आये हैं, मैं भी उन की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उन से मिला हूं । हमारी जो भी सी-मैन यूनियन है, शिपिंग कारपोरेशन में उस की मेजोरिटी है, मगर जब स्टीफन साहब का कांग्रेसी राज था, उस समय लेबर-सब-कमेटी ने प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया था कि सी-मैन की यनियन को मान्यता नहीं देंगे, इन्टक की यूनियन को मान्यता देंगे । शायद उन को मालूम नहीं है कि इन्टक खत्म हो गई है, अब तो लेबर पार्टी बन गई है । माननीय मंत्री जी तो चाहते थे, लेकिन अफसर नहीं चाहते थे, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि शिपिंग कारपोरेशन में जो नौकरशाही चल रही है, इस को तोड़ डालिये । मैं आप से यह भी अपील करना चाहता हूं कि उस में इस आदरणीय सदन के सदस्यों को भी रखिये, बंगाल के लोगों को रखिये, दूसरे लोगों को, जो वर्कर्स यूनियन में काम करते हैं, उन को भी रखिये और जो नौकरशाही है उस को तोड़ डालिये । अगर नौकरशाही वहां चलती रही, तो काम नहीं चलेगा । मैं बम्बई में था, सिन्धिया नेवीगेशन कम्पनी में काम करता था, उस की मुझे पूरी जानकारी है ।

इस समय अण्डमान, निकोबार और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में जो जहाज चलते है उन का कोई टाइम-टेबिल नहीं है, इस से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है, इन बातों का भी ख्याल रखिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI CHAND RAM: My hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen has made certain suggestions regarding the welfare of the seamen. Various amendments are being examined by the Government. As we could not wait till a comprehensive Bill is brought before the House so we brought some of these amendments which were needed for diversification and amplification of certain provisions regarding the development fund only. We want that our shipping industry should expand. To enable that fund to be increased we have brought about these amendments. So far as the comprehensive amending Bill is concerned, I shall be bringing it shortly before the House and I once-again assure you that. In fact, the National Shipping Board Chairman has made certain suggestions regarding the seamen and workers.

Mr. Ugrasen has also been meeting me and stressing this aspect of seamen I can assure him so far as this Ministry is concerned we shall take into confidence the hon'ble Members who are interested in the subject. With these words I again move that the Bill as amended be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

PUBLIC SECTOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES (RESTRUCTURING AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION Bill

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for restructuring of the Iron Steel companies in the public sector so as to secure better management and greater efficiency in their working and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in this connection, all I would like to state is that at the stage of introduction my esteemed friend, Shri Stephen made a few points and in answering those points—before the Bill was introduced— I have taken care to see that certain amendments are brought forward from the Treasury Benches. I have nothing more to add. This is merely an enabling Bill to bring to fruition what was started by my illustrious friend, Shri Mohan Kumaramanglam, when he was Minister of Steel.

Sir, he started the Steel Authority of India as a holding company ultimately with the object of making the production units as units of this. This is all that is sought to be done. One thing that was left out about refractories is being corrected through certain amendments being brought forward from the treasury benches. Then clauses 6, 8 and 10 need to be dropped and certain consequential drafting amendments will have to be taken up. With these words I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for restructuring of the iron and steel companies in the public sector so as to secure better management and greater efficiency in their working and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

Is Mr. A. K. Roy here? He is not here. Then Mr. Rama Chandra Mallick.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak and move my amendments to the Bill, that is, The Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1977, which has already been introduced by the Honble Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik. My amendments are very simple and I hope the Hon'ble Minister will kindly accept my amendments as printed under item No. 3 of the Amendments List.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons given at the end of the Bill are very clear. The hon. Minister has clearly explained in para 3 of page 12 of the Bill. It says:

"3. Restructuring as aforesaid is undertaken to secure better management of, and greater efficiency in, the working of public sector steel plants. The terms and conditions applicable to the employees would remain unaltered."

The Bill seeks to achieve the above object. Sir, so many Companies are there in the country like Hindustan Steel Limited, Bokaro Steel Ltd., Salem Steel Ltd., SAIL International Ltd, Bhilai Ispat Ltd., Rourkela Ispat Ltd. and Durgapur Mishra Ispat Ltd. which are wholly owned subsidaries of Steel Authority of India Ltd. These will be merged with SAIL and will function as units of SAIL. Sir there are so many companies in this country but unfortunately no company is functioning efficiently and properly we and as desired by the Government as well as the people of our country.

[Ram Chandrao Mallick]

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has introduced this Bill at the appropriate time. I must say through you, Mr. Chairman, that the Hon'ble Minister has always been considered by the Nation to be dynamic and pains taking leaders to one of the most efficient, energetic, hold the heavy responsibilities which require confidence and trust of the people and much of what he has done is a reflection of his ability to see goodness in others.

Sir, our country has produced many diamonds and jewels who could find suitable place in the Crown of India and his name also will certainly shine with splendour in the Crown of India and his name also will certainly shine with splendour in the Crown as a distinguished person of deep learning, a great thinker and popular foresighted eminent politician. The Bill which the hon. Minister has brought forward will definitely solve the problems.

Steel plays an important role in nation development and this Ministry is dealing with that subject. I visited so many steel plants as a member of a committee and I talked to many employees. It is a matter of regret that local people are not getting chances of employment in steel mills and I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. I visited Rourkela Steel Plan also and had a talk with the general manager. The population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Orissa is more than 40 lakhs. They started a training centre for Scheduled Tribes only; there is not a single student belonging to the Scheduled Caste and I suggested to the manager and he promised to make provision in this regard. I urge upon the hon. Minister to direct the steel plant authorities to take in more local people, especially Scheduled Castes and Tribes. With these words I support the Bill. I have moved amendments Nos. 6 to 14 printed in List No. 3 which I request the hon. Minister to accept.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I rise to oppose the Bill as strongly and vehemently as possible.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Last time he went on record that he does not oppose the Bill. Is it the division which now makes him oppose?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am opposed to this Bill in principle because the basic national policy is involved and I should appeal to all sides to examine this Bill dispassionately and objectively. I opposed it at the introduction stage as an indication of the strong feelings that I had. All that glitters is not gold and the Bill is not all that innocent as it appears. The importance of steel is too well known to be emphasised. Before Independence it was in private hands and our production was so low and so minimal and we had to make strong efforts, after Pandit Nehru emphasised the importance of heavy industries and the development of self sufficiency in iron and steel and mining. But the history of our effort has been a chequered one, it has not been very successful. With foreign collaboration steel mills were put up by us. There was HSL, which ran three units viz., Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. Subsequently Bokaro came in; a new company came in there. There was the Burnpur factory which was under the auspices of a private hand. From '64 to 74' if you see our production capacity was around 8.5 million tonnes, our production stagnated at or around 4.5 million tonnes and except ing for Bhilai, most of the other concerns were working in a very bad way. A Committee was appointed in 1972 to go into the question of the malady which is besetting the industry and why it is that inspite of expert knowledge and skill of our workmen and sufficient production capacity availability of inputs and all that, we are not able to make a breakthrough. So, this question was considered by a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pathak, Member of Planning Commission and with such

distinguished persons as Mr. Rajyadhaksha as its Member. They consulted the international area, consulted experts, had a very detailed investigation and they submitted a report. Their finding was that there was lack of coordination between different areas and units which are to make for the contribution of the production of steel. That was where the whole thing floundered and that has got to be corrected. They also recommended a very massive investment for technical development and this was the recommendation that came. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, after he assumed charge, examined this and he had a very detailed discussion and he came to the conclusion that a massive investment was not called for at that stage unless those deficiencies were rectified. What was necessary according to him and according to the Committee also was that production units, units which would be giving inputs as also projecting from out of this enterprise, designing and planning efforts and taking over the turnkey projects even in the international area, coal mining—all these things must be taken together so that the managements of the units may not have to be hunting from Ministry to Ministry trying to resolve their problems going after the files. Therefore, a consolidated sort of arrangement must be there. One important principle that was incorporated was this. Rather than putting this mammoth enterprise under the charge of bureaucrats in the Ministry, there must be industrial units, industrial units which are concerned with these different disciplines and there must be a holding company which would coordinate, guide, supervise iron out and ease out the frictions that may be developing from unit to unit, from the supply of inputs, from the taking of the inputs and selling out the products—all these things must come together and this was the proposition that was put forward. The concept of a holding company came in and the holding company what is now known as the SAIL was established which is described in this Bill as an Integral Company SAIL was established. SAIL took under its wing the HSL, which means the three plants I mentioned viz., Durgapur, Rourela and Bhilai, then Bokaro and then other areas where efforts were being made like MECON which is engaged in the desigining and planning. NMDC which is engaged in coal mining, HSCL engaged in putitng up plants in the country and outside, and Bharat Refractories engaged in production of bricks for the furnaces of all the mills. The entire picture is there. The advantage was, there is autonomy as far as production is concerned. There is non-official and official combined supervision gong on. So much so, there is checking at two places. Bureaucratic bungling and corruption has not got a large place. There is screening. SAIL is ironing out the frictions developing. Expertise is being transferred from unit to unit for carrying on the entire huge enterprise. The result is there for everybody to see. Whereas our production stagnated at 4.5 million tonnes from 1965 to 1974, after SAIL came into being, within 4 years, we had a breakthrough. Even in the first year 1973-74 we had an increase of production to the tune of 13 per cent in 1974-75 to the extent of 19 per cent and in 1975-76 to the extent of 20 per cent. So, within three years, time our production jumped up from 4.5 to 7.6 million tonnes against a production capacity of 8.5 million tonnes. This was a marvelous achievement. Until then we were importing steel and iron to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. This import was stopped and it was confined to the import of Rs. 50 crores worth of specialised steel only.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Come to the Bill now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a fundamental matter. You may pass this Bill with your majority, but we are going hammer and tongs at it. This is a deviation against the natio-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

nal policy. That is why I do not want to be beckled that way.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Why is the minister in a hurry? 2/1|2 hours have been allotted for this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: As I said, the import of steel was stopped and we managed to start exporting steel and steel products to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. This is the four-years achievement of SAIL. When you say it must be restructured, you must explain how it has failed and why a new policy is necessary. The entire concept of holding company is being given up. There can be difference of opinion. One may say that consolidation of all the units under one monolithic management is not good. Others may say consolidation is good. I do not want to comment about that. But you are taking away from SAIL and putting directly under the ministry a very sensitive area. First is mining. The entire NDMC is being put directly under the Ministry. Then, in respect of international contracts and taking over big and turn-key projects, you are handing over directly to the Ministry the huge contracts in the international field. You are handing over to the Ministry refractories. You must realise that there is a competitor in this country, Dastur & Co. Dastur & Co. was having the whole field here. MECON is now coming. Dastur & Company has been shown its place. Now you are taking MECON away. Under SAIL Dastur & Company was fried. Today you are putting MECON under your Ministry Dastur and Company will be having a flourishing period. Their private enterprise wil go ahead. An area where SAIL proved to be a No. 1 concern and produced a result, there complete reversal is taking place. You are speaking about decentralisation of power. Is this decentralisation of power? Something which was decentralised, which proved its worth, which proved its competence, which challenged the international competitors, which put the private profiteer in his place—the whole thing is being dismantled and you are taking it away under the wings of your Ministry. I do not want to cast aspersions against anybody, but doubts come up when Mr. Biju Patnaik wants to take over the NMDC under the direct wing of the Ministry. Knowing as we do the interest of Mr. Patnaik in the mining industry, doubts do come. Why this is being done, I do not know. If that is not, I withdraw.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You had better withdraw. You withdraw many things.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the international field, we are now able to stand up against any competitor. Why? One of the factors is, this is a part of a huge enterprise, about Rs. 2200 crores worth of an enterprise, there is part of which our HSL eats or MECON eats. Therefore, backed up with that huge enterprise we go to the international filed, put up our quotation against the US Steel or the German firm. Against those firms we put up our proposals and we get our quotations accepted. Then contracts are being concluded. Will that advantage be available? Once you take it away from this huge enterprise, once you put it under the direct charge of the Ministry with no other know-how at their command, is this advantage any more available? Mr. Patnaik will have to explain as to why it has become necessary. Here is a picture of a period 1973 onwards where a particular arrangement completely proved its worth. In the national picture you cannot find any other area where this has been completely proved—Rs. 400 crores worth of goods exported every year. 4.5 million tonnes of production increase to 7.5 million tonnes of production. Dastur & Co. put in its place. The international firms are put in their place and we are making a break-through on the international field for purposes of contracts and taking over the turn-key projects. In the Arab world we are today a favourite. Why? The Arab world looks

us to who is making the offer. The SAIL is making the offer. What is their capacity and financial capability? Their investment is Rs. 22000 million and production units are giving accountability for 8.5 million tonnes today and production capacity, as stated in the Objects and Reasons, is 12.35 million tonnes. With experts' galore experience sufficient, it has been proved today that we are able to challenge the biggest of cartels in the world and get the products to the different areas. Why is this process being reversed? This is a complete dismantling of something that is achieved. Is that the policy of the Janata Party—dismantling everything. You are dismantling everything; CSIR. Samachar and SAIL. Is this your policy? Is this decentralization, *i.e.*, taking over the whole thing under your wing—MEKON, NMDC, HSCL *i.e.* all separate companies today under the supervisory eye of the SAIL? You are taking them away completely and putting them in your pocket. Is it decentralization? What a wonderful idea of decentralization? It is concentration, it is grabbing, it is swallowing and putting them completely in your stomach. It is not decentralization. It is centralization with a vengeance. It is not decentralization. This is dismantling for bureaucreatization, this is de-nationalization for officialization. This is not decentralization. This is going against the interests of the nation. This is the reversal of the national policy which stood the test of experience and proved its worth by sheer performance. Therefore, Sir, this reversal of the national policy has got to be opposed tooth and nail. Unless you are able to say: "This was the defect of it", there is no justification at all.

17 hrs.

I am reminded of an argument Mr. Patnaik put forward at the introduction stage. He said that nowhere in the world were construction, desiging international sales handled by the producing concerns. May I say that it is not the case at all? For example let us take United Steel and the Kaisers. They have got their subsidiary companies who take over this contract. And the Canadian concern "Mitchell" which is a subsidiary of the United Steel. We have entered into contract with them. It is not as if international companies don't have their subsidiaries engaged in these disciplines. They have. All these big concerns have their subsidiaries engaged in it. Expertise is developing in the steel industry. It has got to remain as an integrated whole and it must be available in the service of the nation. It is this way that the U.S., Japan and Germany flourished. If you want to clear the way for those cartels to come along, I have nothing to say. Multi-nationals have their free play in this country. I don't want to go into the question as to who was responsible. Let us look at the national interests and see whether multi-nationals should have a free play. We are a developing country. Here we have the capability to challenge the multi-nationals. We are being disabled. Wherever national interests are involved, let us not go ahead with adventurism and the hazardous enterprise of dismanting and destroying things. It is easy to destroy; and not easy to build up. Here is something which has been built up; and it has proved its worth. There is a team of officers. By their working together, an atmosphere has developed. They know who is who. Top management, middle management, lower management and workers are working together. A sort of consultative arrangement has come about. A sort of workers' participation has come about. An integrated thinking has come about. Everybody is feeling that the other unit is his own, as well. That atmosphere is being finished. You are creating a competition as between them, not in the national interest, but in self-interest. It is a very misearable state of affairs. It is destruction par excellence. Let us not do that; that is all the appeal I have to make. This is the beginning

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

of a very disastrous course, and the time will prove that we are launching out on a disastrous course, which will be to the detriment of the national interest. Let us go ahead in the international field, where we can make our impact felt. If any interest there is, any arrangement there is, understanding there is, if we want to make the way clear for the international cartels, be it of Germany, Japan or United States, so that they may have their contracts and everything, and reduce India to a situation in which we must be satisfied with cottage indusries and small-scale indusries only, I have nothing else to say. If, on the other hand, the 60 crores of people of this nation with all their expertise and scientific knowledge, if you want that nation to march forward with giant strides as it is capable of, for heaven's sake, do not tear it into pieces and do not dismentle the beautiful structure, the magnificent structure that has been raised.

It is in this anxiety, in this earnestness that I raise my voice of protest against the Bill, and I do appeal with folded hands to the Minister to have a second look into the whole thing. Many progressive friends I find today in the Janata Benches. I would appeal to them to have an objective look and consider whether this is in the national interest, whether, after all, this disastrous course is necessary. I tell them that it is not necessary, and am very sure their copscience will I am sure they have got the courage to say "thus far and no farther".

With these words, I oppose this Bill as vehemently, as strongly, as passionately, as irreconcilably as possible, and I appeal to the Minister to withdraw the Bill. Finally, I record my opposition to this Bill.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा (सीवान) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने स्टीफन साहब के भाषण को बहुत ध्यान से सुना है और समझने की कोशिश की है । मेरे पास वह खास विशेष ज्ञान नहीं है जोकि उनके पास है और उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि मैं 6 साल से यहां पर नहीं था और वे थे । किन्तु उसके पहले की मैं कुछ बात कह सकता हूं । मैं जमशेदपुर में 1930 से, 48 सालों से आता जाता रहा हूं और देखता रहा हूं कि दिनो दिन इस्पात के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । क्यों बढ़े, कैसे बढ़े—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया जबकि दिनो दिन उसका उत्पादन बढ़ता गया । और जैसा आपने कहा, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि बाहर से आयात बन्द हो गया और निर्यात होने लगा किन्तु फिर भी दाम गिरने के बजाये बढ़ते ही चले गए । यह तब हुआ जब हमारी सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों वाली कम्पनियों में ताजा से ताजा टकनीक ली गई है, ताज से ताज उपकरण लिए गए हैं और नये सें नये तरीके से काम किया जा रहा है तथा नयी से नयी तकनीक जानने वाले आदमी वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं । फिर भी न मालूम क्यों दाम बढ़ते गए है । दाम जो बढ़े वह इसीलिए बढ़े कि आप घाट में जा रहे थे । घाटे को कम करने के लिए आपको दाम बढ़ाने पड़े और जब आपने दाम बढ़ाये तो टाटा के दाम भी बड़े । आपके दाम बढ़ाने के पहले भी वे मुनाफे में थे । यही एक चीज मेरी समझ में आती है और उससे अधिक जानने का दावा मैं नहीं करता । मैं कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूं, मैं केवल यही समझता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं हमारी प्रबंध कुशलता सें कमी थी । उसमें सबसे बड़ी कमी यह रही है कि अगर हमारी कई कम्पनियां रहें तो वह अलग अलग रास्ते चलेंगी । विभिन्न देशों से हमने अलग अलग तकनीक ली, विभिन्न देशों की सहायता से हम ने अलग अलग कम्पनियां बनाई और उसका जो नतीजा हुआ वह हमने देखा । इसको अगर आप कर सकें, तो मैं बीजू बाबू से बहुत साफ़ शब्दों में कहूंगा कि आप के आगे एक बहुत बड़ी कसौटी है और वह कसौटी यह है कि यदि आप अपनी प्रबन्ध कुशलता से सब को इकट्ठा कर के यह दिखा सकें कि

हमारी क्वालिटी बढ़ी, हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा, दाम गिर गया—तो यह बहुत बड़ी सफलता होगी । आप के सामने यह बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है—हम आज तक बहुत बड़ी मिकदार में आयरन-अगर जापान भेजते रहे है, यहां तक कि उस को भेजने के लिये पिछली सरकार ने नई रेलवे लाइन बना डाली, नया बन्दरगाह बना डाला कि किसी तरह से यह माल जा सके और इस बात का ख्याल नहीं किया कि मिनरल्ज ऐसी चीज है, जो एक बार खर्च हो जाय, तो फिर उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है, उस के बावजूद भी जापान उस को यहां से ले जाता रहा और ले जा कर उससे वहां स्टील बनाता था और वह स्टील फिर यहां भेजता था, लाने-ले जाने में खर्चा पड़ता था, तब भी हम उस के मुकाबले में महंगा बेचते थे और वह अपना माल हमारे यहां भेज सकता था ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—यद्यपि यह टेकनालाजी काफी आगे बढ़ गई है, फिर भी आज हम को कुछ स्पेशल स्टील्ज बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है । इस के क्या मायने हैं ? जरूर कहीं पर कोई कमी है, उस कमी को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । आप इस विभाग के अध्यक्ष हैं—आप के लिये यह कसौटी है, यदि आप इस को कर सकगे तो आप का नाम आने वाले समय में लिया जायेगा ।

मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि मैं सन 1930 से जमशेदपुर आता-जाता रहा हूं । जमशेदपुर को देख कर मुझे बराबर यही लगता है कि यह बिहार में नहीं है, किसी दूसरी जगह है । मैं रूरकेला भी पिछले कई वर्षों में कई बार गया हूं । वहां तो मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा कि वह उड़ीसा से बाहर है । दुर्गापुर भी दो-चार बार गया हू—वहां भी मुझे एसा नहीं लगा कि वह बंगाल से बाहर है—तो जमशेदपुर के बारे में मुझे ऐसा क्यों लगता है, इसके क्या मायने है ? इस के मायने स्पष्ट है कि टाटा वालों ने उस समय यह ख्याल नहीं किया कि स्थानीय लोगों को काम में लगाया जाय, यदि काम दिया भी तो मजदूरों का काम दिया, दूसरे कामों में उन को नहीं आने दिया, उन को कोई ट्रेनिंग नहीं मिली जिस से कि वे ऊंचे पदों पर पहुच सकें । आज भी यह बात बहुत हद तक हो रही है । मैं केवल बिहार की टाटा फैक्टरी की बात नहीं कहता हूं बोकारो के लिए भी कहता हूं, बल्कि सभी जगहों की बात कहता हूं । रूरकेला उड़ीसा से बाहर का समझा जाय, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये, अगर ऐसा समझा जायेगा तो वह गलत होगा और इस के लिये उपाय होना चाहिये । वहां पर उड़ीसा के आदमियों को लगाया जाना चाहिये । हम बोकारो को बिहार के बाहर का क्यों समझें, लेकिन जब हम वहां की स्थिति को देखते है तो यह भावना हमारे मन में पदा होती है । जो जहां पर है, वहां के लोगों को उस में पूरा रोजगार मिलना चाहिये । जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक आप के विरुद्ध बहुत कुछ कहा जायगा और आज भी कहा जाता है । इस लिये इस की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आप ने सब को इकट्ठा किया—मैं इस को अच्छा समझता था, लेकिन स्टीफन साहब की बातों को सुन कर मन में कुछ शंका पैदा होने लगी है ।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : मैं उस शंका को दूर कर दूंगा ।

श्री मत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा : आप जरूर दूर कीजियेगा, लेकिन यह केवल इस सदन में ही दूर नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्कि दो वर्षों के भीतर हमें फल से मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि जो आपने किया है, बहुत अच्छा किया है । हम तो आप पर विश्वास कर के आप का समर्थन करते हैं और समर्थन

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद वर्मा]

करते रहेंगे । यह विश्वास कर के आपका समर्थन करते रहेंगे कि आप सही रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं । किन्तु आपके रास्ते और तीस वर्ष में जिस रास्ते से हमने जो कुछ पाया है, वे रास्ते इस मामले में बहुत तेजी से मिल रहे हैं । स्टीफन साहब की बात आज भी आ रही है । उन्हीं के रास्ते पर आप चल रहे है । उनके रास्ते और आपके रास्ते में जो थोड़ा बहुत भेद है, उसको समझने की तो मेरे पास बुद्धि नहीं है । हो सकता हैं थोड़ा बहुत भेद हो । भीतर में कुछ भेद हो, जिसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता ।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका असली लाभ हमें देखने को मिले । साथ ही साथ सभी में आपस के सहयोग से काम हो । ऐसा न हो कि राउरकेला और भिलाई के बीच अनहेल्दी कम्पीटीशन शुरू हो जाए । राऊरकेला जो बनाना हो, वही भिलाई बनाता हो और इन दोनों में कम्पीटीशन हो जाए । यह भी न हो कि राऊरकेला दुर्गापुर को दबा ले । एक संगठन होने पर यह सब नहीं होगा । जब तक अलग अलग संगठन रहेंगे तब तक कम्पीटीशन में लगे रहेंगे । इससे सारे देश का काम खराब होगा ।

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU (Tiruchengode): Mr. Chairman, Sir I want to say a few points for the consideration of the Minister. As has been pointed out by hon. Members, by merging these companies, the Minister should not forget to recruit workers from the State. The previous Members have already mentioned that by recruiting staff and workmen importance must be given not only to the workers and unskilled people of the locality but also to the administrative staff on the executive side also. Some of the limited companies are recruiting persons from among the local people in unskilled jobs only. The hon. Minister must take into consideration that at least some of the members of the executive must be recruited locally to form core in the executive side. To my knowledge, the Minister has praised the efforts of Shri K. Mohan Kumaramangalam for formulating plans for steel plants, I, as a member of Salem District, request the hon. Minister that the Salem Steel Plant must not be disturbed in its work by merging all these plants. I want to remind the hon. Minister that the Salem Steel Plant has taken some shape because of the efforts of Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam. So, I wish that Mr. Patnaik's name must also be mentioned in executing the Salem Steel Plant. So far as this Steel Plant is concerned, for a long time, the Members of Tamil Nadu have been asking the Ministry to enlighten them on certain aspects. But in spite of repeated efforts, the Ministry is silent about that and they are not inclined to give details to the Members of Parliament even.

I take this opportunity to urge upon the hon. Minister to give some consideration to Tamil Nadu and to expedite the Salem Steel Plan so that Tamil Nadu also may be benefited. Progressively, India will have a say in the international calibre also. If this is encouraged, undoubtedly, India will become progressive like other countries.

By merging all these companies, their share must also be taken into consideration by way of dividend and, in the matter of calculating and auditing, this process should not be disturbed. The execution of the work and the progress of the work must not be delayed. As a representative from Tamil Nadu, I should say that the Government must give some importance to Tamil Nadu. For a long time, we have been asking for the Salem Steel Plant. In spite of all that, only the present Government has been kind enough to consider our request. I hope, the Janata Government will also see to it that it is expedited. It is a well-known fact that Tamil Nadu is a very backward State in the industrial field.

If the work on the Salem Steel Plant is executed expeditiously, it will undoubtedly develop industrially.

Sometime back, some two men delegation from China (M.M.I.C.) and expert committee visited Tamil Nadu and enquired about the progress of the Salem Steel Plant. But the committee is yet to give its findings. I hope, the hon. Minister will do justice to Tamil Nadu and expedite the work on the Salem Steel Plant.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Agreed .

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: I thank the hon. Minister for that. He is inclined to look into whatever I have said. I would again request him to do justice to Tamil Nadu and to expedite the Salem Steel Plant. If that is done, it will surely meet the expectations of the people of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल पेश हुआ है इसके मुतालिक डाइवरजेंट व्यूज़ सदन में आए हैं । इसके आबजैक्टस एंड रीजंज़ में यह दिया हुआ है कि जितनी स्टील कम्पनियां थीं, एंसिलरी, कांट्रीब्यूटरी या एट्रीब्यूटरी उन सब को इंटैग्रेट किया गया है । हमारे माननीय स्टीफंज़ साहब ने कहा है कि लोहे की पैदावार 1974 और 1975 में ठीक नहीं चल रही थी, हमारे स्टील प्लांट घाटे में चल रहे थे । उस वक्त इस चीज़ को सीरियस थाट दिया गया । श्री मोहन कुमारमंगलम ने स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया का गठन किया और उसके बाद पैदावार बढ़ गई । अब ये सभी कम्पनियां स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया में मर्ज हो रही हैं और पैदावार भी बढ़ रही है तो इसमें हर्ज की क्या बात है । इससे पैदावार और भी बढ़ेगी । यह कहा गया है कि राउरकेला, बोकारो, दुर्गापुर, भिलाई आदि की पैदा करने की कैपेसिटी बहुत ज्यादा है । इस वक्त 10.6 मिलियन टन स्टील पैदा हो रहा है । लेकिन उनकी कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाने के लिए यह सारा इंतजाम किया जा रहा है और इसमें यह कहा गया है कि थोड़े समय के अन्दर उत्पादन 12.6 मिलियन टन हो जायगा । इतनी पैदावार होने से भी देश का मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि लोहे के उत्पादन पर ही देश की तरक्की का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है । आज जापान जैसा छोटा मुल्क हमसे कच्चा लोहा ले जाता है और उसको अच्छी स्टील बना कर के दूसरे देशों की जरूरत को पूरा करता है । तो जापान जैसे छोटे देश का उत्पादन भी हमारे देश से ज्यादा है । चाइना जिसको अनडरडेवलप्ड कहा जाता था उसका उत्पादन भी हमसे तीन गुना है । तो हमारे देश में पर कैपिटा स्टील का कंजप्शन बहुत कम है । बदले हुए हालात में, माइंस और टेक्नोलाजी के युग में स्टील का इस्तेमाल बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा हैं । लेकिन हमारे यहां अभी उतना नहीं है । लोग मकान बनाने के लिये स्टील का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं, यहां तक कि बर्तन भी स्टील के बनने लगे हैं, जब कि पहले तांबा, पीतल के बर्तन होते थे । तो साइंस और टेक्नोलाजी के कारण कितना डाइवर्सिफिकेशन हो गया है जरूरियायत को पूरा करने के लिये ।

स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजैक्टस और रीजन्ज़ के आइटम 1, 2, 3 में सारी कम्पनियों का नाम दिया गया है और वह कम्पनियां स्टील आथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया से सब्सिडाइज्ड हैं पहले से ही । तो उन कम्पनियों को जो इंडिपेंडेंट थीं और थोड़ी सब्सिडाइज्ड हैं उनको कम्पनी का दर्जा दिया गया है और सेल की मातहत रहेंगी । माननीय सदस्य ने एतराज यह उठाया कि सारा मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर चला जायगा । तो सेल का जैसा प्रबन्ध होता है, कौरपोरेट बौडी होती है, उस तरह उसका फ़ौरमेशन है । यों तो गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया एक्ट के मातहत देश के सारे काम होते हैं, लेकिन यह सेपरेट

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

अथारिटी है जो मिनिस्ट्री से अलग है, जो कंट्रोल करेगी । मिनिस्ट्री का तो सुपरवीजन है ही । लेकिन अगर सैल ने अच्छे परिणाम दिखाये हैं, इंतजाम बढ़ा है तो क्यों महसूस करते हैं कि जो इंटगरेशन हुआ है उससे और फायदा नहीं होगा ?

स्टीफ़न साहब ने बताया कि इतनी बड़ी कम्पनियों में स्टील प्लांटस में अरबों रुपया लगा है, करीब 22,000 करोड़ रु० का इनवस्टमेंट हुआ है, और बाकी जो कम्पनियां इसमें शामिल की जा रही हैं उनके इनवेस्टमेंट का अन्दाजा लगायें तो 30,000 करोड रुपये का इनवेस्टमेंट हुआ है । तो मेरा कहना है कि स्टील अथारिटी आफ़ इंडिया के विंग्स बनाये जायें ताकि स्टील प्लांटस की जो जरूरियात हैं उनको वह पूरा कर सके और हमारे कारखाने अपने मकसद को पूरा कर सकें ।

मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है, यह देश की इकोनामी और उत्पादन के हित में है और इससे अच्छा बिल और कोई नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उन्होंने उठाया है जो देश के हित में है, मुल्क की इकानामी और पैदावार के हित में है । मैं समझता हूं कि इससे अच्छा बिल और कोई नहीं हो सकता है ।

SHRI VENUGOPAL GOUNDER (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Statement of Objects it is stated that this Bill has been introduced with a view to bringing about greater efficiency, better management, better planning, and so on. It is admitted that the present set-up is inefficient or improperly planned or managed and, therefore, the Minister says, this Bill has been introduced. If you are unable to manage a small house, I would ask you, how you are going to manage a bigger house. That is the question. All these companies are now sought to be brought under a single unit. This will be a big problem for management. Even in the case of small units, there have been lot of complaints about favouritism, nepotism, and so on. Instead of bringing about improvement in the present set-up, you are bringing all these units under one single unit. You have to consider whether it is possible to achieve efficiency or proper planning or proper management with the present set up. The steel industry today is exporting to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, you cannot say that it is inefficient or is improperly managed. If it had been improperly managed, it could not have exported to the maximum possible extent. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it is possible to retain the present set-up. If all these companies are consolidated and brought under one single unit, the officials will never take decisions; the competitive spirit will not be there; there will be only favouritism nepotism, and so on. Therefore, kindly consider whether it is at all advisable to dismantle the present set-up. My submission is that the present set-up may be retained.

There are many complaints particularly in regard to execution of works and giving contracts to foreign countries. If rules are framed in such a manner as to prevent such things, favouritism and nepotism and so on, it would enable the steel industry to function more efficiently even with the present set-up. There are a lot of reports that, even to CIA agents, contracts were given. These things should be avoided. We should have stricter control in this regard. We can do that even with the present set-up.

The Salem Plant was announced and executed. But it is only on paper. They are doing only road works. There is no progress at all there. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter also.

डा० रामजी सिंह (मागनपुन) : सभापति महोदय, अपने अत्यन्त माननीय मित्र श्री स्टीफन के चमत्कारिक भाषण के बाद सचमुच मैं पटनायक साहब को उसका उत्तर देना चाहिये, लेकिन उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि इस्पात उद्योग के पुनर्गठन की समस्या को उठा कर एक प्रकार से केन्द्रीयकरण और अफसरीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, तो मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस्पात उद्योग के पुनर्गठन का यह पहला प्रयास नहीं है, यह छठा प्रयास है ।

उनको मालूम होना चाहिये, उनको ज्यादा मालूम भी है कि इस्पात उद्योग का पुनर्गठन पहली बार भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर को स्वायत्तता देकर किया गया था । दूसरा चरण तब हुआ जब हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के अन्तर्गत इसको लाया गया । इस्पात उद्योग के पुनर्गठन का तीसरा चरण तब हुआ, जब स्टील एथारिटी आफ़ इंडिया की दिवंगत श्री कुमारमंगलम ने स्थापना की । उस के पुनर्गठन का चौथा चरण तब हुआ, जब वर्तमान इस्पात मंत्री, श्री पटनायक, ने मैकन और एन० एम० डी० सी० को अलग किया । अब पांचवीं पबार इस्पात उद्योग का पुनर्गठन हो रहा है ।

इस लिए पुनर्गठन के शब्द और उसके प्रयास के आधार पर किसी पर शंका करना ग़लत है । अगर पुनर्गठन के आधार पर शंका की जा सकती है, तो पहले श्री कुमार-मंगलम द्वारा जो पुनर्गठन किये गये थे, उन के बारे में भी शंका करनी चाहिए ।

आज हमारे बड़े बड़े पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइज़िज़ की क्या स्थिति है ? उनकी प्राइसिज़ का पैराडाक्स यह है कि 1960 में टाटा का रेट 1180 रुपये प्रति टन, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का 1900 रुपये प्रति-टन, बोकारों का 4100 रुपये प्रति-टन और विशाखापत्तनम स्टील प्लांट का 600 रुपये प्रति-टन था । एक ही पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइज़ में प्राइसिज़ के इस वेरियेशन का क्या कारण है ? ऐसा लगता है कि उसमें एकरूपता का अभाव है । इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस्पात उद्योग का पुनर्गठन किया जाये । माननीय सदस्य, श्री स्टीफ़न इस बात पर विचार करें कि एकरूपता के लिये इस्पात उद्योग का पुनर्गठन आवश्यक है ।

मैं श्री स्टीफ़न की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में छः अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किये गये थे और उनकी सिफारिशें आ गई हैं । माननीय सदस्य की यह दुश्चिन्ता ग़लत है कि यह राष्ट्रीयकरण के विरुद्ध मोर्चा है । उन सिफ़ारिशों में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि हम फ़ारेन एड लेंगे--लेकिन फ़ारेन एड टु स्टील यूनिटस थ्रू **गवर्नमेंट फेवर्ड और नाट थ्रू मल्टी-नेशनल्ज** । मैं श्री स्टीफ़न से कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी उन से ज्यादा मल्टी-नैशलल्ज़ के विरुद्ध है । इस बात का प्रमाण तो यही है कि इन्दिरा जी के शानदार दशक में यहां पर मल्टी-नैशनल्ज़ का जितना इनवस्टमेंट हुआ, उतना किसी दूसरे का नहीं हुआ । सी० पी० एम० की कलकत्ता कांग्रेस ने इस बात को एक्सपोज़ कर दिया है ।

भूतपूर्व इस्पात मंत्री, श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव, ने इस्पात उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी प्लान रखा था । लेकिन वर्तमान इस्पात मंत्री यथार्थवादी हैं । यह तो मानना ही पड़ेगा कि इस्पात मंत्री को इस्पात उद्योग का पूरा अनुभव है । यही कारण है कि इस्पात उद्योग में कुशलता, क्षमता और दक्षता लाने के लिए वह उसका पुनर्गठन कर रहे हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य पूछ सकते हैं कि इस पुनर्गठन से क्या लाभ हो सकता है । जैसा कि अखबारों में भी कहा गया है, पहला लाभ तो यह हो सकता है कि लास एइनसिग्नीफ़िकेंट हो जायेंगे और एकरूपता की स्थापना होगी । इसके अलावा इनकम टैक्स 10 करोड़ रुपये होगा । ये दो बातें तो हैं ही, लेकिन सब से बड़ी

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हमने देखा कि चाहे कोई भी उद्योग खड़ा किया गया, वह क्षेत्रीयता का शिकार हो गया। लोग कहते थे कि हमें अमुक उद्योग चाहिए, नहीं तो हम बन्द कर देंगे। पिछले प्रशासन में हम देखते थे कि क्षेत्रीयता के कारण हर जगह स्टील उद्योग की मांग हो रही है। श्री स्टीफ़न देखेंगे कि अब इस उद्योग को छः भागों में बांटा जा रहा है और उन्हीं छः भागों का इतना विस्तार किया जायेगा कि भारत की इस्पात की आवश्यकता को परिपूर्ण किया जा सकेगा। इसलिए आज दूसरे नये नये प्लांट स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक और चीज मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि बड़े इस्पात उद्योगों के पुनर्गठन की व्यापकता के पीछे एक और काम है और वह है छोटे छोटे उद्योगों का। यह प्रश्न बराबर आता है कि छोटे छोटे इस्पात के उद्योग चलें या नहीं। मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं कहना कहूंगा। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि छोटे छोटे इस्पात उद्योगों का भविष्य बहुत बुरा है और 190 छोटे इस्पात उद्योगों में से केवल 120 चालू हुए हैं। 90 आंशिक रूप से चल रहे हैं जिसमें केवल 44 प्रतिशत उत्पादन होता है। इस दृष्टि से छोटे इस्पात उद्योग बहुत सारे बीमार हैं। चाइना और दूसरे देशों के इस्पात उद्योगों का जो रेकार्ड है वह आपको ज्यादा मालूम होगा। हमारा जो है वह यू एस ए और यू एस एस आर क्या चाइना और फ्रांस से भी कम है। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम इस्पात उद्योग का व्यापक ढंग से पुनर्गठन करें और उस में हम उसके खर्चे को भी घटाएंगे, उसमें प्रशासनिक क्षमता भी लाएंगे। उसका जो ज्यादा वैज्ञानिकरण है उसका भी उपयोग करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय स्टीफ़न साहब से कहूंगा कि वे जिस भी अपदस्थ होने के आक्रोश से ग्रसित है कृपा करके उस को वापस कर लें और इस अच्छे बिल का समर्थन करें।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my friends on this side of the House in opposing this measure. I have listened very carefully to the speeches that have been made. What disappointed me particularly and what makes me feel rather doubtful about the whole thing is that the Minister had promised at the time of the introduction of the Bill that we would have a fuller discussion at the time of the consideration of the Bill; Yet, all the did was to get up and move the Bill and not tell us what exactly is behind the Bill. It is no good having his running commentary; that does not help us. I know that he is very good in this running commentary even when the subject is not his. He may be a crown jewel or a diamond or a star or a ruby in all his little remarks that he makes here and there, but I cannot understand why on a serious matter like this, he could not take the House into confidence and tell us exactly what is meant by this Bill. I have come to my conclusions .....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know whether you were present in the House when I introduced the Bill. When Shri Stephen opposed it at the introduction stage, I gave a detailed explanation why it is required. I do not think, you were there at that time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The convention is that when you move the Bill for consideration, you tell us why this Bill.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I was present at that time. You spoke for five-ten minutes and you think that it was a detailed explanation. You touched on the fringe of the matter. That is why, when I started, Mr. Minister—it would do you good sometimes if you hear what other people say—I said that you had promised a fuller discussion and surely a fuller discussion would be on the basis of a fuller contribution from you, not just ten words, which was your

introductory statement. I was present at that time and I am present today also and I have heard what you said when you introduced the Bill. You did not say anything.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): That exactly is our charge also.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I shall reply after hearing the hon. Members.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Then, can we reply also after hearing you?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What should we speak on?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I have no objection to his replying but we should also be able to reply to him after hearing him. We have not heard him on this Bill.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Quite right.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Bill is there.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: There is a limit, Mr. Minister, to your policy of "hearing no evil, seeing no evil and speaking no evil." You did not speak. The evil may be that you speak at the end. But anyway, to come back to the Bill itself now that we have had this little passage-at-arms, always pleasant with a Minister of Mr. Patnaik's qualification and his ...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: attainments.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Attainments, I would not say, but decorations—he is being given a lot of decoration to-day.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Ramachandran, you were not here. Many decorations were showered on him—crowns, rubies and the like.

Anyway, coming back to the Bill, I would agree with Mr. Stephen that this Bill has really in it much more than meets the eye because the whole idea of SAIL when it was set up, as we understood it and continue to understand it, is that SAIL would be a holding company to coordinate the activities of the various Branches that were required for steel production and co-ordinate the different steel companies. Now, on the one hand, one step that you are taking now is to bring these various autonmous steel companies under one management, that is, the SAIL. Hindustan Steel, Bokaro Steel Salem Steel, Sail International Bhilai Ispat, Rourkela Ispat, Durgapur Mishra Ispat, the wholly owned subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India Ltd will be merged in SAIL and that the whole idea of SAIL being the co-ordinating factor now goes as far as this is concerned. Perhaps a single management may bring more efficiency—I do not know, but, at the moment. as I see it, these being in different areas and functioning as they have been doing, certain decisions have been more speedily taken because of the decentralisation. Now, you will centralise the whole thing and, therefore, with the experience that one has with things like the Railway Board, you will have to wait a long time for even a small decision to come. Will this not happen? Is that danger not there?. It is one thing for you to shake your head, but I would like to be convinced how that danger is not there. ...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If you mean the south, it is there.

SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN: Yes, it is a danger. You will agree with me. Then come with another amendment. You have already given some 20 amendments only 10 minutes ago. Come with a few more amendments or withdraw the Bill altogether. ...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, I request that time of the House may be extended to complete this Bill because there will be no other opportunity as tomorrow the discussion on President's Address being. I would beg of the House that the time of the House be extended by one hour. ...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot rush it through that way.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I would like to point out to you that the hon. Minister has been from the beginning wanting to push through this Bill to-day and wants to hurry us.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am only requesting the House.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I want to make a submission. The time allotted for the discussion and disposal of this Bill is 2 1/2 hours. Now hardly 1 1/2 hours have been taken to-day and another hour remains. Some of us on this side want to speak on this Bill and express our opinion. The hon. Minister cannot hustle us through this Bill in this manner.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not hustling. I am only saying that the time be extended.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We are not prepared for that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, we are not prepared. Not one miuute we are prepared to sit overtime. You can continue tomorrow.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Then let us take the vote of the House. Tomorrow it cannot be done because discussion on the President's Address starts. That is the problem. Otherwise I would have no objection.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We cannot help it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I request that the time of the House be extended by one hour.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: You cannot have the House extended. we are agreeing to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Bill started at 4.33 p.m. By 6 p.m. 1 hour 2 minutes will be left. Now, there are two courses open. Either we adjourn at 6 p. m. as usual or the time of the House may be extended for at least 1 hour 5 minutes.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: No, Sir, we do not agree.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The time of the House may be extended by one hour. The discussion on the Motion of Thanks will start tomorrow. So the Bill should be completed to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are certain conventions which are observed in this House. We are liable to sit in this House only upto the time the Speaker has prescribed. If the House is to sit beyond that, it has never happened that the extension is accomplished by a vote.

The views of the Opposition must also be taken. If the Opposition oppose the extension, then you can have the vote of the House and forget about us.

For my party I say, we are opposed to it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I request the Opposition to see to the convenience of the Government.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not prepared.

SRI BIju PATNAIK: Then we should put it to the vote of the House.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: The decussion on the President's Address is to be taken up at 2 O' Clock.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल को दूसरे दिन एक घन्टे के लिये बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let it go to Monday.

This is very important Bill. We are going to ask for further time for discussion on the Bill. There will be speeches on clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : संसदीय कार्य के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, श्रीमन्, यह ज्यादा उचित होगा कि इस बिल का काम आज ही पूरा कर लिया जाय । मैं विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों से बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ अपील करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे समय में उनको सहयोग करना चाहिये और मैं अपने इधर के मित्रों से भी कहता हूं कि वे इसको मान लें ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not prepared.

श्री युवराज : यह सवाल बिहार का है, इस तरह से नहीं होना चाहिये । ये इसको हमारे यहां से उठा कर भिलाई ले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री लारंग साय : ज्यादा उचित तो यही होगा, श्रीमन्, कि एक घन्टा बढ़ा कर इसको आज ही पूरा कर लिया जाय । मैं सारे हाउस से इस के लिये प्रार्थना करता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : ज्यादा उचित यही होगा कि आप सब की सहमति से करें ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It should not be passed to-day. Let it continue tomorrow.

श्री लारंग साय : मैं सब की सहमति से करना चाहता हूं, इसीलिये प्रार्थना कर रहा हूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: None among the Opposition Parties is prepared for that. We are not prepared for that.

Even some of the Members from the Ruling Party also wanted that it should be taken up later on.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is none amongst us who wants like that.

श्री लारंग साय : कल यह संभव नहीं है ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Minister is taking it in a very casual way. We have to protest against that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think it will be proper to decide it on vote. If there is agreement .....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, there is no agreement.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Unfortunately, then the Budget comes. The whole Session will go like that. It is the difficulty of the Government Business. I would plead with the Opposition Members to co-operate with us.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Heavens are not going to fall.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When the Government brings the Bill, they can oppose it, they can discuss it, but they cannot block us in this fashion. We will have to request for further extension of time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: To accommodate you in the matter of a Bill against which we have the strongest opposition, you want us to sit over time and help you!

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The practice normally is when there is something which the Government considers so important that it has to be taken up here and now and it is likely to be delayed by the Budget, then the Government should also consult the Opposition earlier during the day or it could be brought in the Business Advisory Committee

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishanan]

where it was not put in this way.Hours were to be fixed in the Business Advisory Committee and at that time also it was clear that it was not going to be finished by six O'Clock. Why at this late hour are we asked to sit late when many of our Members have gone away? If the voting comes they are not here. How can we do it? We think this Bill is a matter of imporant policy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We propose to force Division on this and even Division on clause by clause every clause.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If the Government considered that this was absolutely important and had to be completed before the Budget, was taken up, there are ways to do that as has always been done in Parliament. Very often we know in advance. We agree also that one has to sit late. Yesterday, for instance, it was agreed that everybody would sit till 7 O'Clock. It was done by agreement earlier. Everybody knew about it. They were all prepared for it. Now, at the eleventh hour, just three or four minutes before 6 O' clock, why do you ask us to sit till 7 O'clock? We cannot agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to see whether there is an agreement or not.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: No, Sir, definitely, we are saying no.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I would request that the time of the House may be extended today till the Bill is passed.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Then we will walk out. That is all. How can you cooperate in this way?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us try to avoid this unhappy situation.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Government would have no objection to postpone it to another day. But long gap is there. The President's Address will be coming up tomorrow. There will be no time tomorrow. Then it will go on for three days. After that the Budget has to be passed. The Budget Discussion will take place. So, it will be postponed. Rule 377 and other things will come in. So, it is not possible tomorrow.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: If Government had been so serious, the Hon. Minister could have got priority for this Bill. There were several other things which came up earlier.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, Government did not think that there will be so much of unnecessary heat on this thing.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It is treating the House in a casual way. He is treating this House in a casual way.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, it should have been done earlier. We cannot allow this as a precedent. All this shows that the Government is undecided. This has never happened before.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You have already taken 10 minutes. You could have finished within these 10 minutes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I am very sorry. Mr. Minister, as I said, at the Business Advisory Committee if the point had been put, the Business Advisory Committee would have found some time for it. Now, we have adopted the Business Advisory Committee's Report. At that time, Mr. Minister, you could have said it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Business Advisory Committee gave us 2 1/2 hours today but the other things elongated taking more time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One difficulty is there which you will understand.

श्री लारंग साय : सभापति महोदय, आगे के कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम ऐसा नहीं पाते कि यह बिल आगे 31 मार्च तक आ पायेगा । इसलिये मैं चाहता कि इसको आज ही पास कर दिया जाए अगर हाउस के सभी माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो आज हाउस का समय बढ़ा दिया जाए । यही अच्छा होगा ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to make a submission here. We make our own calculation. We knew 2 1/2 hours were allotted to this. It was known. The discussion started at 4 p.m. It was very clear to us that the voting cannot take place before 6 O'clock. This is a subject on which we will call for Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan has said all that, what you are saying now. What I think is this. If some agreeable solution is found out, that will be better. I will try to know what is the sense of the House.

I would like to know what is the sense of the House—whether it should sit upto 7-05?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No.
SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the opinion on this side?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Yes. Extend it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I say, the 'Noes' have it. Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House will have to be extended upto 7-05.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How can you have the sense of the House in this way? You are taking the sense of the House and they said 'Yes' and we said 'No'. I say, the 'Noes' have it. A motion is coming here without any understanding. Under what provisions are you putting the motion to the vote? Under what provision are you putting it, without notice? Sir, by understanding, everything is possible. What I say is, you cannot put the motion to the vote of the House without notice at all. How can you take this motion? It is most unfortunate. (*Interruptions*).

18 hrs.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): May I submit that usually; when the House is to be extended beyond six the practice has been that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs or his colleague consults various groups and leaders of the Opposition including the Independents in the House. But; I find that that has not taken place today. Now; suddenly just before six; you ask us to go on. We have our own programmes and meetings. We cannot go on sitting like this. That is our difficulty. Please do not go by majority or minority. After all you must also look to the convenience of the entire House. If were had told this ahead of time, that we may have to go beyond six, it would have been all right. My request is this. Don't let the House and the Majority Party follow this kind of procedure. By majority you can extend. But let us not also forget one thing more. Every extension beyond six also is a burden on the entire Secretariat and office staff who are working here. This point also needs to be mentioned here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will just request all of you not to be adamant. You just come to an agreement.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not adamant. I am here rising on a

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

point of order. The point of order is this. You cannot vote the motion verbally. Where is the motion? Let us see it. What is the motion for? Who considers the admissibility of the motion. There is certain procedure for the motion. Where is the motion? What is the motion? Who has admitted it? Where is the notice for that? Without that, how can you put it to the vote?

श्री सारंग साय : सभी मित्रों से मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वे बैठने के लिए तैयार हो जाएं । सब की राय को देखते हुए, आगे के काम को देखते हुए इस बिल के महत्व को देखते हुए सभी मित्रों से मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की है इसके बा रे में ।

SHRI. C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot put the motion that way. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GAURI SHANKER RAI (Ghazipur): The motion has already been voted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House for whatever you decide. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I say No. When you ask us to say Ayes or Noes, some say Ayes while some others say 'Noes'. Under what authority can you say that before you call for the division? So, I rise on a point of order. This is a dangerous thing.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, (*Interruptions*). It is not dangerous. The Janata Party does not want to make a precedent. The hon. Member, when he was in the Congress Party, not only did many precedents like that and wiped off the Opposition and sent us to jails. So, let us not talk of precedents from those benches. We are not prepared to hear them. I would like to strike a compromise. That is, we may sit late on Monday. (*Interruptions*). Let us keep our places. I am prepared.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are not here to take it like that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not speaking to you. I thought.... (*Interruptions*). Let them not teach us the norms of democracy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Norms I can teach you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: We can also shout like that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Shouting was not started by me. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. I am on my legs. I would request the House not to go into the controversy.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am making a proposal. If the Opposition agrees, on Monday, after six of the clock, if they are prepared to sit for one or one and-half hours, that is all right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No. There should be negotiation.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No negotiation. It should be accepted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot carry on business like that. You talk to the Leader of the Opposition; you talk to me and talk to other leaders.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Excepting Mr. Stephen everybody agrees.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You talk to me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Stephen should agree to this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister puts to us formally, we will be agreeable. Let it be formally put to us. If it is put at the bargaining counter, then we won't agree. The Parliamentary Minister must talk to the leaders. We will certainly be amenable. Let there be a formal motion.

श्री लारंग साय : श्रीमन्, मैं सोमवार के लिये 6 बजे के बाद 1 घंटा 5 मिनट समय बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्ताव करता हूं ।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: We are not prepared to bow to the arrogance of this Minister.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I was prepared to bow for nineteen months in their prison and he is talking about the arrogance of the Minister!

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has moved the motion. Is it acceptable to the House?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On Monday we should sit only for one extra hour and not an hour and a half.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is to extend the time by one hour and five minutes. The time left for this Bill is also one hour and five minutes. I think it may be agreed to.

SOME HON: MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN So, it is agreed. The House stands adjourned to meet at eleven of the clock on Friday, the 24th February, 1978.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February, 24, 1978/Phalguna 5, 1899 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—3615 L. S.—27-3-78—880